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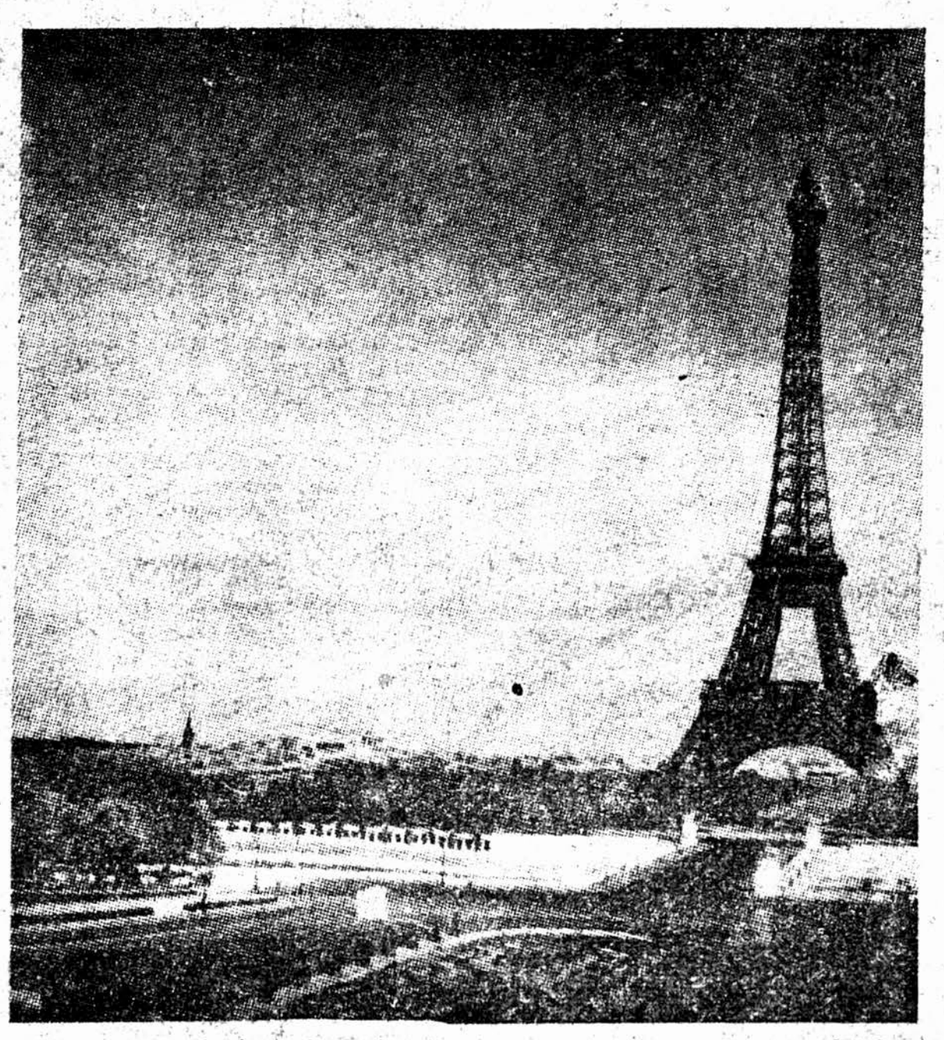
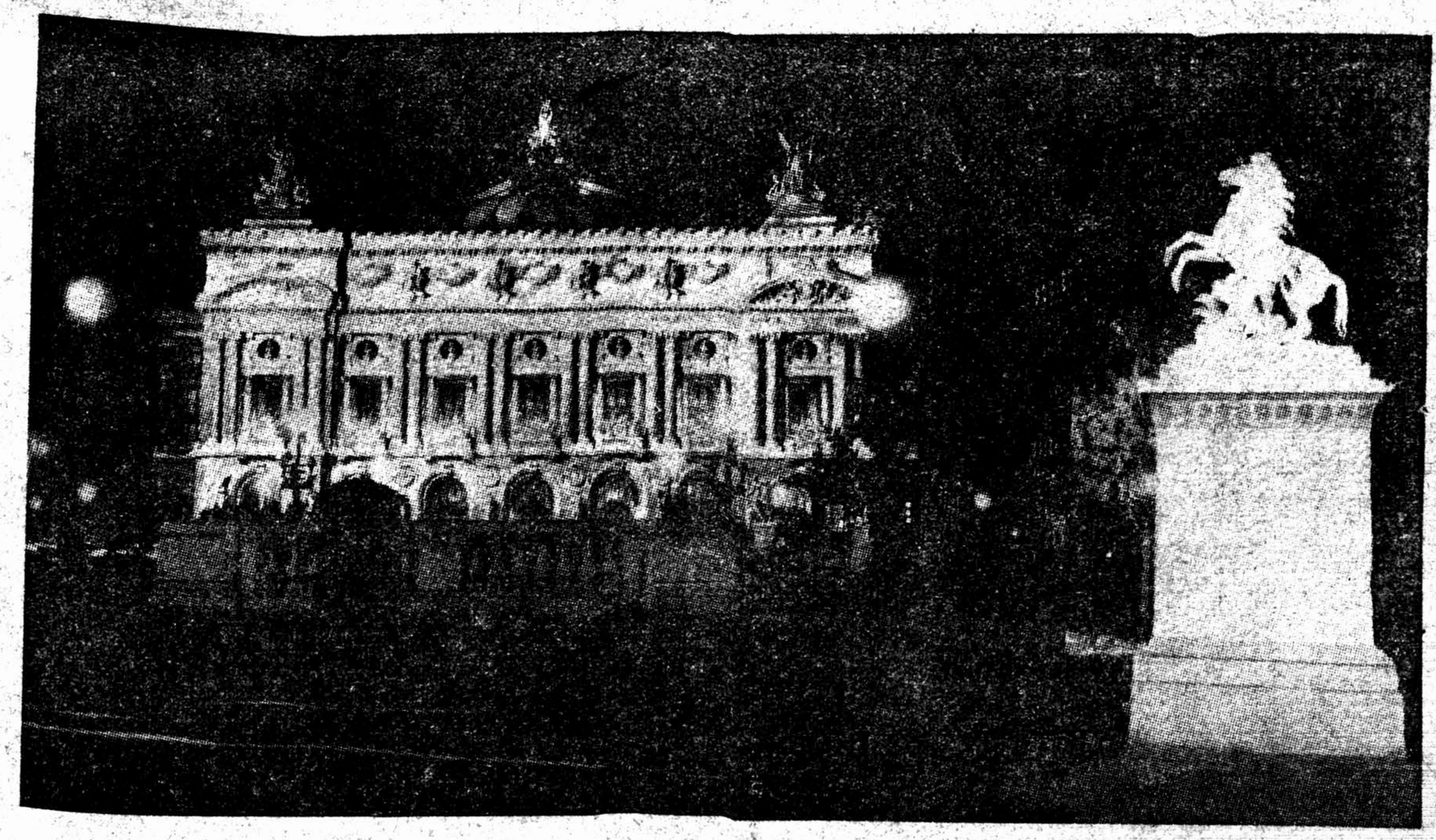
UNITED NATIONS MEETING IN PARIS

For its third assembly, the U.N. has acquired one of the lordliest sites in Paris. The crescent shaped, white-stone, modernistic Palais de Chaillot tops a slope overlooking the Seine. Directly across the river is the Tower Eiffel. The U. N. flag was recently hoisted on the Palais and the area allocated by the French Government to the UN covers 11 acres. Picture shows the Eiffel Tower in all its glory.



Paris of history is inspirer of freedom to nations struggling for liberation. During the 'Blitz', she was mercilessly mangled and terribly trodden upon by Hitler's hordes. But she is the first city to be back herself again, open city in war as well as in peace. Her heritage of art and music, of architecture and history are for all the world to share. Pictures below show the flood-lit opera of charming music and the landmark of the Champs Elysees.



JALLIANWALLA BAGH MEMORIAL

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PROBING MYSTERY OF EXPLODING ATOMS

EXCLUSIVE TO THE 'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'

EXPLODING ATOMS ARE OPENING MANY DOORS ON NATURE'S DARKEST CLOSETS. THEY HAVE GIVEN SCIENCE A NEW MEANS OF OBSERVING PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES MILLIONS OF TIMES MORE SENSITIVE THAN HAS BEEN AVAILABLE BEFORE. THEY PROBABLY HAVE MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR NATURE TO HIDE ANY SECRETS FOR VERY LONG.

A KEY TO LIFE'S PROFOUNDEST MYSTERIES—ITS DARK BEGINNINGS AND THE INSCRUTABLE INTRICACIES OF ITS CHANGES THROUGH THE AGES—IS CARBON 14. THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IT IS BY FAR THE MOST IN DEMAND OF THE "EXPLODING ATOMS" PRODUCED BY THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION'S URANIUM PILES.

(By Thomas R. Henry)

MORE than 1,000 investigations in which radio-active isotopes are the essential tools now are in progress throughout the world, chiefly in the United States, with microscopically minute amounts of the new substances produced in the uranium pile of the Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

There are 92 elements existing, with three or four exceptions, in nature. Out of these all things in creation are built. It is known, now, however, that these element can be produced in nearly 800 different forms—or isotopes. Each form has its own peculiar physical properties, although all forms of a single element have identical chemical reactions. Approximately 100 of these isotopes, mostly radio-active like radium, now are being manufactured and supplied to hospitals and laboratories.

A little goes a long, long way. The isotopes are supplied in microcuries and millicuries. A curie is an arbitrary measure-the- amount of a substance that disintegrates at a rate equal to one gram of radium, or 37,000,000,000 explosions a second. Most of the materials are as active as radium. A microcurie is a thousandth and a millicurie a millionth of this amount. A microcurie of most radio-active substances thus would be about one 2,000th of an ounce. But this is sufficient for almost any experiment yet projected.

The enormous development in use of these isotopes as super-microcopes from which nothing can remain hidden is described in the Atomic Energy Commission's annual report to Congress in which the progress of about 700 experiments is described. It constitutes the great advance in the atomic field to date—perhaps the greatest advance to be expected.

HARNESSING ATOM ENERGY

The publicity which attended the explosion of the atomic bomb three summers ago turned out to be, in many ways, misleading. Nuclear physics was a field familiar only to a few specialists. Everybody else could let fancy run wild.

Here, it was said, was a new and unpredictably great source of energy for peacetime application. This may be true—someday. The problem of harnessing the energy of the atom is infinitely more complex than that of using it in a destructive explosive. Optimists—and that includes members of the Commission—put the day of any practical application of atomic energy at least ten years ahead. Pessimists don't believe that anybody in this or the next generation will live to see it.

Here also, it was predicted, were the possibilities of great advances in medicine—especially for the treatment of cancer. "Artificial radium" of several hundred different varieties could be made to order and quite cheaply. This also has been, by and large, a delusion. Two isotopes, one of phosphorus and one of iodine, have found a limited and still not entirely accepted place in clinical medicine, but not in the treatment of cancer. One or two others show some vague promise.

Very few of the 800 isotopes could be used safely in the human body. It must be remembered also that radium never was a sovereign remedy; it was valuable only in a limited number of cases.

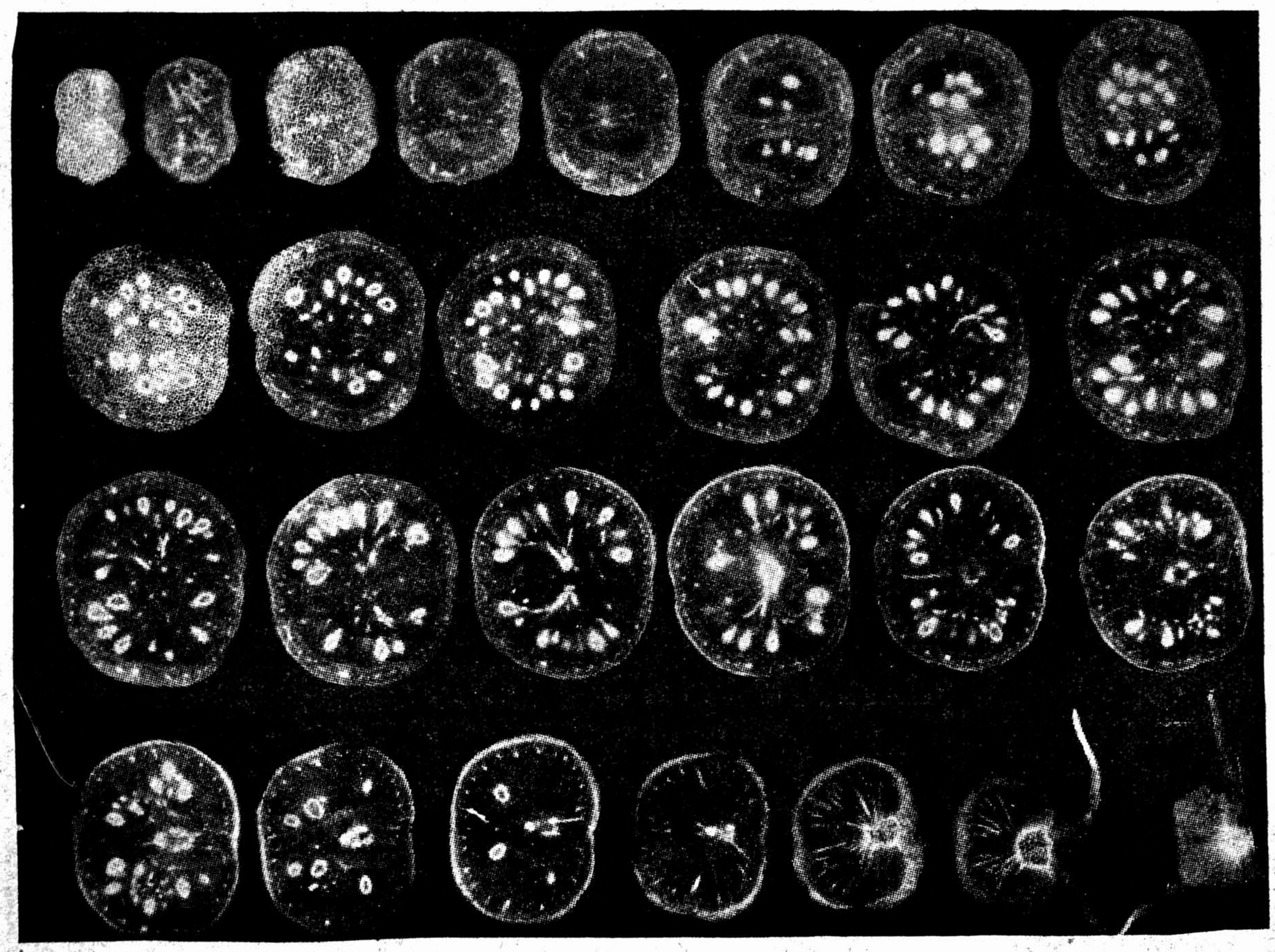
All this time the really great value of the isotopes—as a combination of X-ray machine and microscope thousands of times more sensitive than either and able to penetrate the most minute interstices of matter—has been little appreciated. It is, by and large, unsensational. Most of the problems are intricate and highly specialized. In some of the projects years will be required before any definite answers can be expected.

It is highly doubtful, just now, whether any radio-active isotope will prove of very much value 'per se' in the treatment of any kind of cancer—that is, any one of the score or more known diseases of which uncontrolled cell proliferation is a symptom. But there is an excellent probability that in the next decade some of them will reveal the basic factors that precipitate the loss of control over cell division in a few of these diseases. Once this is known, appropriate steps may be taken to forestall these factors. The microscope is probably the greatest life-saver in medicine, but a microscope itself never cured anybody of anything.

Relatively few of the great number of isotopes promise, at present, to be of much value. Some of them have too short lives, remaining active from a few millionths of a second to a few hours. Some of them are too

(Continued On Page 22)

ATOM GOES TO WORK FOR FARMERS:
How quickly do grapevines absorb phospharus? Should it be applied deep or shallow? Radioactive phosphorus mixed in water was used by the University of California College of Agriculture Scientists to discover answers. Here one of thm pouers the mixture into holds 15 inches deep. The same amount was applied on the surface.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE PLANT NUTRITIONIST WANTED TO SEE HOW TOMATOES USED ZINC AS PLANT FOOD. BY FEEDING THE PLANTS A FEW RADIO-ACTIVE ATOMS OF ZINC, HE GOT THIS RECORD ON FILM OF WHERE THE ZINC WENT. THE RADIO-ACTIVE ZINC APPEARS WHITE IN THE PICTURE. THIS PICTURE IS CALLED A RADIO-AUTOGRAPH, SINCE TH RADIO-ACTIVE ATOMS INSIDE THE PLANT ACTUALLY TAKE THEIR OWN PICTURE.

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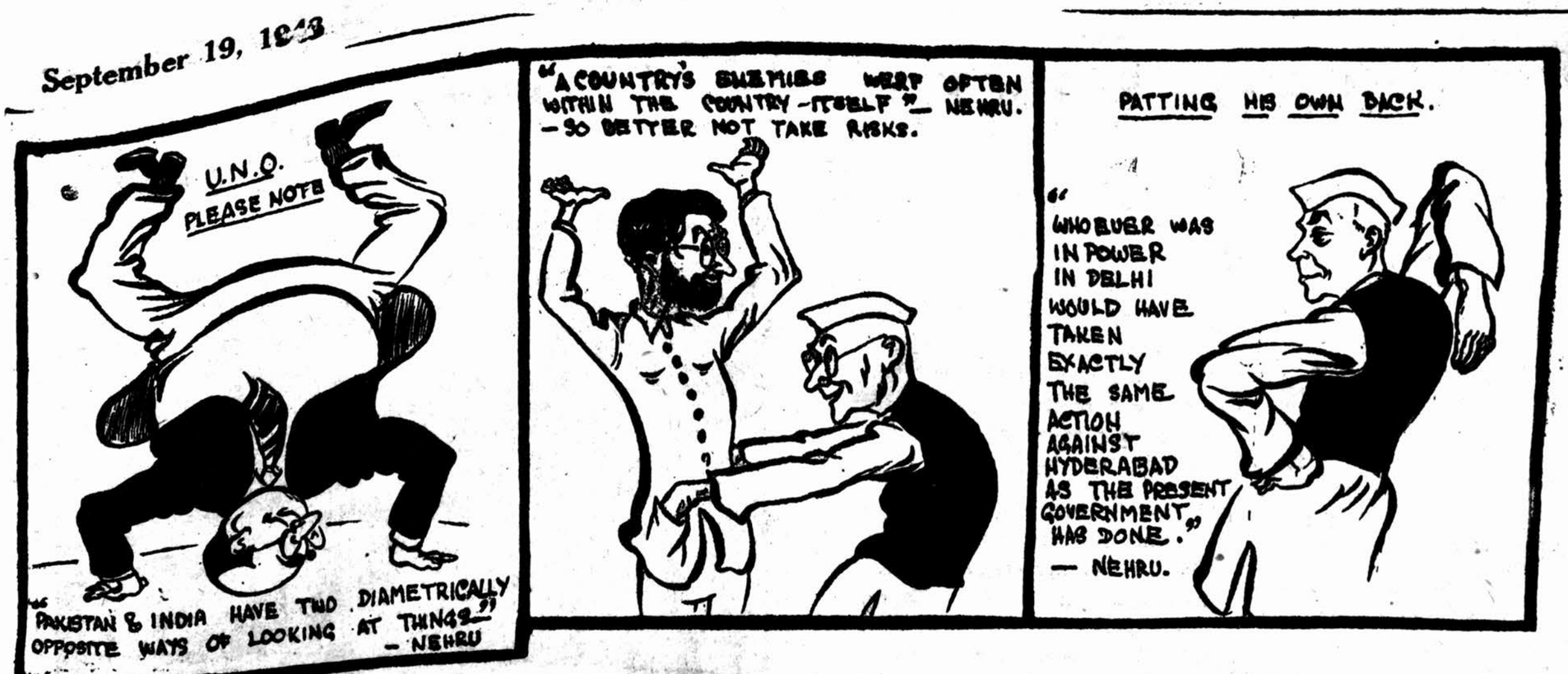
U.N.O.
PLEASE NOTE
"PAKISTAN & INDIA HAVE TWO DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSITE WAYS OF LOOKING AT THINGS" — NEHRU
"A COUNTRY'S ENEMIES WERE OFTEN WITHIN THE COUNTRY-ITSELF" — NEHRU.
— SO BETTER NOT TAKE RISKS.
PATTING HIS OWN BACK.
"WHOEVER WAS IN POWER IN DELHI WOULD HAVE TAKEN EXACTLY THE SAME ACTION AGAINST HYDERABAD AS THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT HAS DONE."
— NEHRU.

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

The Indian troops which marched into the Hyderabad territory to finish "Razakarocracy" are now in the Nizam's capital as victors. As a result of eleventh-hour dramatic developments which culminated in a "cease fire" order by the Nizam, the last lap of the march was triumphant without any opposition. Major-General Edroos, Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad State Forces, who was to have fought the Indian forces to the last ditch, was at the gate of the city in a suppliant mood to receive them as liberators. Along with him were the new Council of Ministers who had come in the new ministerial set-up of the Nizam. Fortune has conspired in a dramatic way in India's favour consummating in the Nizam hailing our troops as liberators, whom he denounced as aggressors a few days back. The usual saying is, History repeats itself. But does it also dramatise itself?

* * *

The whole episode seems to be a classic drama in five acts with the Nizam playing the tragic hero. His soliloquy is a dramatic masterpiece: "I appeal to all my beloved people, irrespective of caste and creed, to maintain calm and patience. I am confident that once law and order is restored in Hyderabad, it would not be difficult to arrive at the arrangement with the Government of India, under which my people, whose welfare is my only concern, can live in peace and integrated harmony with the rest of the people of India. "I need not assure my pepople that I will try to maintain the best traditions of the Asaf Jahi dynasty of looking after my people, irrespective of caste and creed." This is His Exalted Highness Rustum-i-dola Arustuanjama Lieutenant-General Kajfarumulk Walmyalik Nawab Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Fatehjung Sipahsalar, Faithful Ally of the British Government, Nizamuddaula, Nizamulmulk. Asafjah, Royal Victorian Chain, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, speaking. The hand that refused to sign the deed of honourable accession has now drafted the deed of surrender. What a fall!

* * *

This is not the only dramatic irony. Razakar Razvi, who threatened to hoist the Asafjahi flag on the Red Fort in Delhi, is nowhere in the picture, when India's flag goes up Char Minar. Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur, leader of the Hyderabad delegation to the United Nations, on the eve of his departure from Kaarchi, said: "The Indian troops, if they march into Hyderabad, will meet their Waterloo at our hands." The Waterloo is now on the other side. Zafrullah Khan, leader of the Pakistan delegation to the United Nations, has pledged his full support to the Nizam's case. This legal luminary has now been turned a briefless barrister, because the Nizam has no case, and it is out of court. History has fooled many men in freedom's march, and these are the latest casualties.

* * *

The Nizam is reputed to be the world's richest man No. 1. His daily income is said to be Rs. 4 lakhs, and his gold and jewellery are valued at Rs. 600 crores. He possesses 5 million acres of land as his personal property, with a peasantry of 15 lakhs. This richest man of the world is also the most frugal man. Though miserly in his personal wants, he is reported to have donated over Rs. 37 crores to the British Government in World War I and earned the title of "His Exalted Highness", Faithful Ally of the British Government." No wonder, Churchill and his satellites are up in arms for the Nizam.

* * *

In recent times, money flowed like water from Hyderabad for world-wide anti-Indian campaign. On the eve of the U. N. session, the Nizam had a good press in Britain. Sir Walter Monckton became the world's highest paid under the Nizam's patronage. Superstitious as he is, the Nizam probably did not realise that Sir Walter was the Duke of Windsor's legal adviser on the eve of abdication. Sydney Cotton was the latest drawee from the Nizam's Exchequer. And after all these exploits. His Exalted Highness is the world's poorest man to-day.

* * *

Prime Minister Nehru has sent a message of congratulation to the G.O.C. Southern Command, thanking all the officers and other ranks on the military success of their operations. Our troops that marched into Hyderabad had not only established high standards of soldiery, but also impressed the Hyderabad is as their liberators by exemplary behaviour and chivalrous conduct. They were received with open arms wherever they went, and they felt quite at home on every front as they knew they had the backing of the local inhabitants. Being themselves children of India's first freedom, they felt and acted as ambassadors of the same freedom to the common man in Hyderabad, who was suffering from the perpetual nightmare of Razvidom.

* * *

Pandit Nehru rightly refused to magnify the Hyderabad campaign into a war. Though troops were used in various sectors, it was primarily police

Razvi threatened to hoist the Nizam's flag on the Red Fort in Delhi. But now the Indian flag goes up Char Minar, the citadel of Nizam's Sovereignty.

action to stamp out civil disorder in Hyderabad State, to rid the country of the Razakar zoolum and restore law, order and elementary citizenship rights to Hyderabadis. Even this limited offensive could have been averted but for Nizam's obstinacy. The Government of India had not accredited any war correspondents, as they maintained that it was no war. They have given normal facilities for pressmen to cover the news from the base, though they have latterly imposed censorship for reasons of public safety.

* * *

Great stir was caused in Indian circles by the Globe Agency report that the Nizam had 44 bombers This was the subject of interpellations in the Dominion Parliament, and the Government of India denied knowledge of them This led to the popular rumour that some stray enemy bombers might visit Bombay, of which Pandit Nehru made a neat joke at the Chowpatty meeting The RIAF circles have not seen any evidence of the Nizam's planes.. Where are the planes? Is it a "Maginot Line' hoax?. Or have they gone with Sidney Cotton?

* * *

The Razakars followed the policy of withdrawng wherever posable, and fighting when it was necessary. The Indian troops acted on the motto of all-out advance with little fighting. In this connection, we owe an eloquent tribute to our forces not only for the high standards of soldiery but also for their excellent behavious as a force for liberating the people from the thraldom of Razakars" Wherever they marched, they were accorded popular welcome, and in the 'liberated' areas new life has sprung up with "prabhat pheris" and "Jhanda Vandan"" Not only exodus from Hyderabad territory has stopped, but reports are to hand that Hyderabadi refugees who have sought shelter in Sholapur, Pandharpur, Barsi, Nasik and in Central Provinces districts are making a trek to their homeland This is a sign that peace will follow the Indian flag.

* * *

Though the advance of the east-west armies under Major-General Chowdhury and Major-General Rudra was spectacular front-page news, the achievements of our forces in other sectors are no less important The column marching from Hospet to Raichur took over the three Tungabadra bridges which were invaluable as means of communication. One column proceeding from the C.P. and Berar front captured Ballarsha, an important centre of communications on the Grand Trunk Express route. An-

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ENGLAND, FRANCE AND AMERICA ARE STILL UNABLE TO PLEASE JOE.
"WE WANT BRITISH TROOPS IF WE CAN GET THEM."
— NAWAB MOIN NAWAZ JUNG IN LONDON
CRY CRY & CRY FOR THE MOON!
KRISHNA

Houses From Pottery Waste

Wartime diversion of building materials and skilled labour from civilian to military uses, the sudden increase in city-dwellers and the mass migration of millions, have created a general housing shortage in India. which in certain parts of the country has become most acute. That the Central and Provincial Governments are vigorously tackling the problem is well borne out by some recent official statements and the creation of a separate department at the Centre under the Ministry of Health.

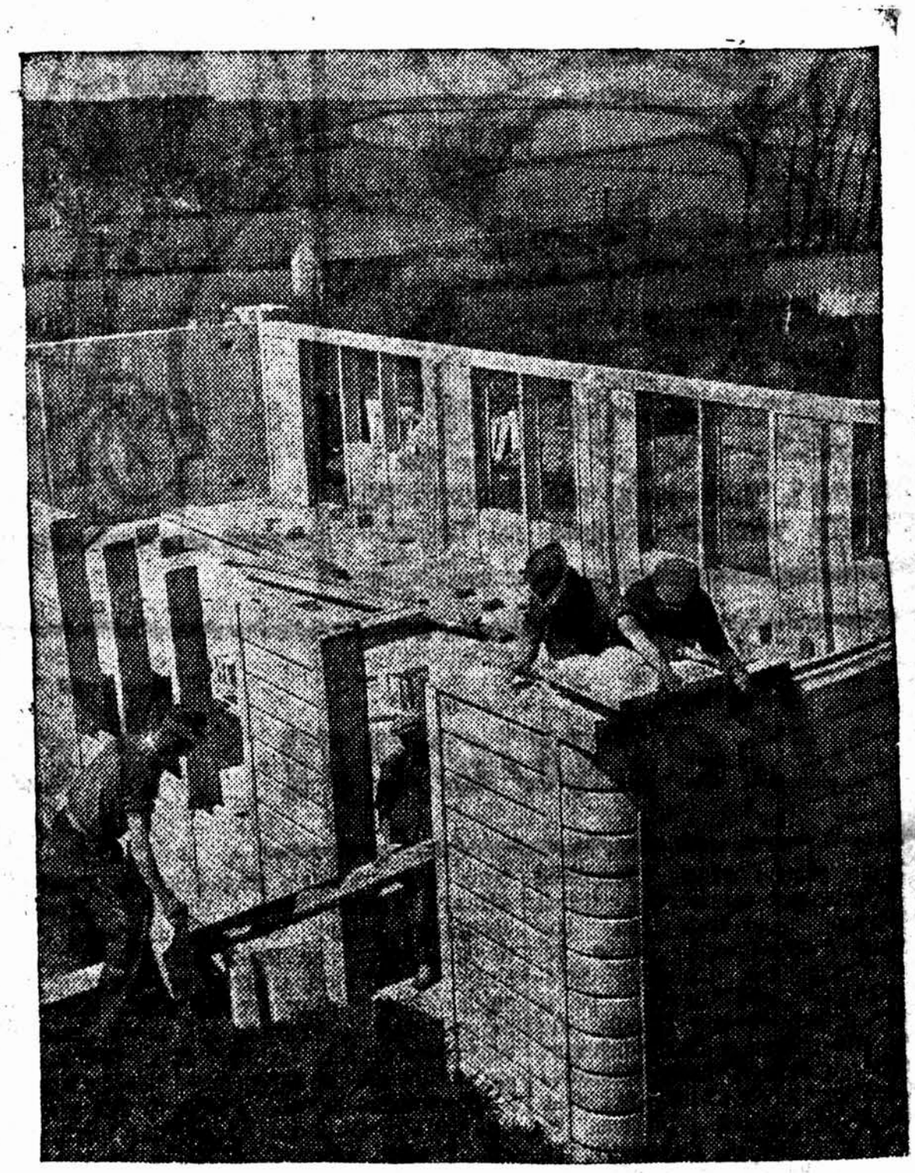
But this shortage of houses is not limited to India. It is a world problem, and Britain who suffered so badly through enemy raids, is today setting the pace in the building trade. This article describes how British ingenuity has utilised pottery waste for the building of houses.

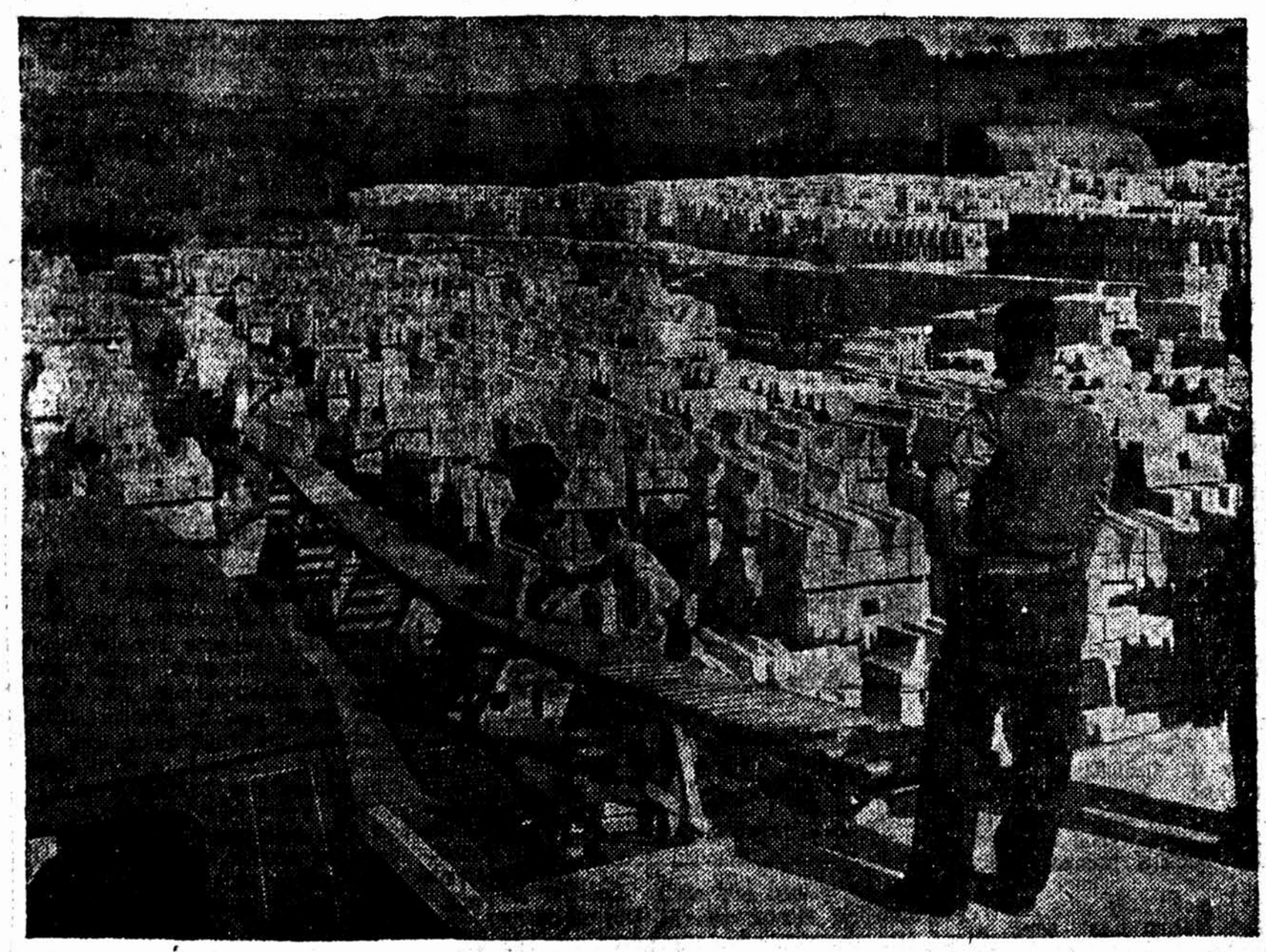
The great hills of residue from the Cornish clay industry which is a regular feature of the Cornish landscape near St. Austell are now helping Great Britain's drive for more houses.

This residue is being made into blocks of fine concrete easily put together on the housing site. The houses are constructed with these blocks, factory-made in steel moulds to standardised shapes and sizes, and are fitted into upright posts which are grooved on each edge, erected securely at intervals on a substantial plinth. The blocks quickly and easily fitted together by semi-skilled labour form a strong and permanently waterproof wall, admirably adapted for housing. The external walls are built in two skins, with continuous cavity between in the best tradition of high class building.

The "Cornish Unit Houses" were originally intended to meet the serious shortage of houses for china clay workers in mid-Cornwall. To reduce to the lowest possible level the demand for skilled labour, of which a serious shortage was apparent, an alternative form of walling was developed using Cornish materials and technique, organised by modern methods for efficient manufacture and simple, speedy erection.

The result met with such universal approval as to necessitate a very large expansion of the original programme, and "Cornish Unit Houses" can now be seen in areas far removed from their original birthplace. Four men make up the team of workmen to construct the unit section of these houses. They consist of two masons and two labourers.





The blocks are placed in the stacking yards where they are left for at leastthree weeks for drying and are then ready to be taken to the housing sites. This factory makes enough units each day to build six houses. Men can be seen here loading a lorry with the units ready for assembling.

HOUSES BUILT FROM THE WASTE OF CLAY INDUSTRY

The unit-constructed part of the house is nearing completion. This picture shows the two thicknesses of concrete blocks with the air cavity.

PERFUMES COMBAT TIREDNESS

BUDAPEST, (Reuter): A Budapest prysician, Dr Gabor Dux, said here that in his opinion the perfume of flowers had a regenerative effect on the tired human system.

Dr. Dux said: "Time will come when agreeable fragrances and not an accumulative consumption of coffee and medicines, will help tired people to regain vigour.'

He explained that the scent of flowers had a stimulating effect upon the mucous membrane of the nose and upon the nerves concerned with smelling, as a reflex affected by the irritation, the veins of the brain dilated and the speed of circulation of the blood in the brain accelerated.

The doctor said these effects could be observed on rabbits. If they were made to smell some perfumes, veins in the rabbits' ears dilated and became warmer.

Dr. Dux believed the perfume of flowers could start a new development in the medical sphere.

SOVIET MOURNS LOSS OF ANDREI ZHDANOV

(By Alexei Surkov, Soviet Writer And Poet)

Zhdanov has died. How incompatible is this heavy, irresistible idea with the image of a man whose main features were intense activity and inexhaustible moral force. ever bent on action!

I turn to my memory. Of thousands of meetings I recall one in the early thirties. This was at Nizhni Novgorod, now the city of Gorky. We Moscovites: participants of the Nizhni Novgorod Writers' Conference, together with our hospitable hosts entered the ancient Kremlin; the Committee of the Communist Party was to talk on local litery affairs with Andrei Zhdanov—the leader of the Nizhni Novgorod Bolsheviks.

In a simply furnished study from the window of which one say broad stretches of the Volg and spacious expanses of the river lowlands disappearing in the grey horzon, a man dressed in semi-military khaki suit rose from the table to meet us. After a firm hand-shake and keen glance at each he seated us around the table and began to chat

Those were the strenuous days of our first Five-Year Plan. The peasants had united into collective-farms, exchanging their grand fathers' wooden ploughs for ractors. The working people were laying the foundation of the new industrial giants which coverted the Soviet Union into one of the best industrialized countries in the world.

Pioneer Days

In those days men like Zhdanov, to whom the nation and the Party had entrusted the task of reconstructing the whole mode of life in the country on a scale unparallelled in the world history, bore all burdens of labour full of worry and sleepless nights.

We knew that Zhdanov's thoughts were centred on the left bank of Oka (tributary of the Volga which flows into it near Gorky) where one of the first big enterprises of the Five-Year Plan was to rise—the Gorky Automobile Plant on the shops of old workers' citadel—Nizhni Soromov Plant on the autumn peasant fields on both sides of the Volga. Zhdanov gazed at us with cheerful twinkle in his keen eyes. But bardly noticeable wrinkles around young eyes revealed weariness suppressed by a strong and stubbon will of many sleepless nights.

And we felt awkward at having interfered with the work of this man with our literary affairs and needs

But the moment Zhdanov began to speak about the object of our visit the feeling of awkwardness vanished and we realized taht our literary affairs ranked alongside the big affairs of those times. Sparingly but convincingly Zhdanov developed before us grandiose prospects of the morrow of this ancient Russian region, the dynamics of swift reconstruction of its towns and villages he exposed before us the arsenal of arms with the aid of which the individuality of his person his feelings, his thoughts, his habits and character can and must be changed. And among many means of influencing the person he mentioned our weapon—literature.

When, in early twilight, we left Nizhni Novgorod Kremlin, one of our friends, thrilled by the talk, summarized his impression of the talk: "That's the man who is a real Bolshevik".

In the capacity of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), of the leader of the Leningrad Bolshevik Organization, of the inspirer and organizer of the defence of Leningrad against German fascist borders, Andrei Zhdanov devoted all his inexhaustible energy and his talent to serving the cause of socialism.

Literature As Weapon

Zhdanov imbuses all the characteris-

(Continued On Page 24)

THEY DIED THAT WE MIGHT BE FREE

Jallianwalla Bagh Is A MILESTONE IN Our March To Freedom

DURING the long struggle for freedom, India had to suffer some of the most inhuman atrocities perpetrated by British Imperialism. Of these the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was perhaps the most shameful. The atrocities of which innocent men, women and children were the victim and for which Sir Michael O'Dwyer had the main responsibility constitute one of the darkest chapters of the History of the British Rule in India. says a writer in the 'East Punjab Information'.

Reward For Help

India stood by England in the World War I and gave her all possible support in men money and ammunition. These services were appreciated by the British Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy, the British Press and public, all of whom paid tribute to the brilliant services rendered by India when the honour of Great Britain was at stake. When the war was over and Britain emerged from it with glory and prestige, India was regarded for her meritorios services during the war, the Rowlatt Act of 1919. The act was a denial of elementary rights of citizenship and freedom. On the pretext of suppressing anarchical and revolutionary movements the Act gagged the whole population by investing the Government with emergency powers. The Executive Authorities were given special overriding powers as to constitute a threat to basic liberties for under this act a person could be charged behind his back and there was little opportunity for him to vindicate his position in a court of law. Indian leaders protested strongly against this measure but it had little effect on an unimaginative administration.

Rowlatt Act

Mahatma Gandhi himself strongly criticised the Rowlatt Bill which he characterised as "unmistakable symptom of the deep-seated disease in the Governing Body". To fight this disease Mahatma Gandhi organised the whole country and aroused public consciousness. The field was prepared for launching the first Satyagraha movement on a mass scale. A new force then entered politics which awakened the masses and attracted world-wide attention. If laws are passed by a foreign Government without the consent of the people and prejudicial to their interests it was the moral and political duty of the people to disobey such laws. That was the essence of the idea of Passive Reisistance and non-violent non-co-operation movement Mahatma Gandhi announced on February 24, 1919, his determination to start a Passive Resis tance if the Rowlatt Bills were passed. On March 1, Satyagraha pledge was published which aroused great response from all parts of India. There was a general hartal on April 6 which was observed as a day of penance and prayer. At Delhi, hartal was observed on March 30, headed by Swami Shradhanand who bared his chest and invited the European soldiers to shoot him outright if they dared. On April 9, the festival of Ram Naumi was observed in Amritsar which though a purely, Hindu festival was joined by Mohammedans also and scenes of great fraternizations were witnessed. On April 10, Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satya Pal were arrested and sent to Dharamsala. Newspapers were suppressed and a reign of terror was established in Punjab in general and Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura in particular.

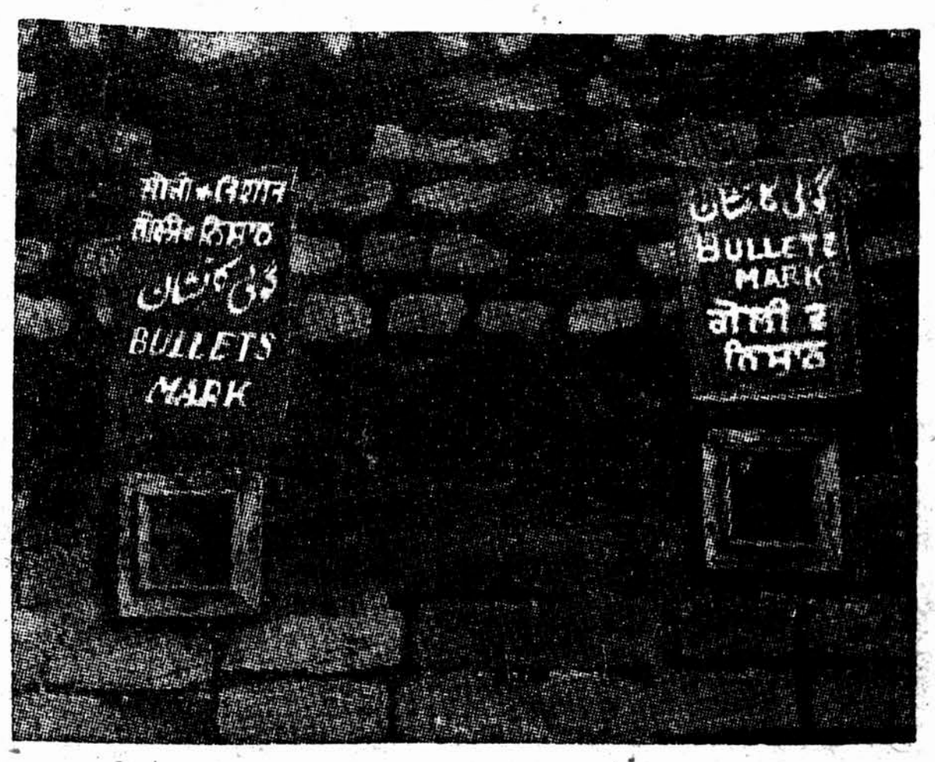
Punjab Atrocities

The Punjab Government started repression and terrorisation without any justifiable excuse. During the early days of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's rule the Kamagata Maru incident occurred. The unfortunate men who had left their homes in a spirit of peaceful enterprise many not wishing to return to India, found every door shut in their faces and on their returning to India they were made prisoners. They became desperate and the Budge Budge incident which followed started unrest in the Punjab. The Government started repression by suppressing the press, banning public meetings and putting behind bars hundreds of persons without any charges against them. The Government regarded political agitation as a danger to peace and the safety of the Province. The Defence of India Act was passed and Lokmanoya Tilak and Bepin Chander Pal were prohibited from entering the Province. All over the country there was great resentment and indignation against the oppression in Punjab.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer had his own views as to what was good for the people. He considered the educated classes as mere agitators and regarded the British Government as the real benefactor of the masses. "The British Government who has crushed foreign foes and quelled internal rebellion could afford to despise these agitators but it has the duty of protecting the young and the ignorant whom they may incit eto mischief and crime while themselves standing aside" thought Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

Ban On Gandhiji

After having started repression in full force, Sir Michael O'Dwyer issued an order against Gandhiji under the Defence of India Rules prohibiting him from entering the Punjab as his presence in the Provinc ewas considered prejudicial to public safety. The order was served on Gandhiji when he reached Palwal on his way to Delhi and Amritsar. Gandhiji refused to obey the order and he was arrested and taken to Bombay. The arrest created great excitment and bitterness and the people in Punjab were enraged and stunned at this great outrage and folly of the Government. There was great consternation due to this treatment meted out to the greatest leader of the country. Hartals and procession were organized at Lahore Amritsar and other places.

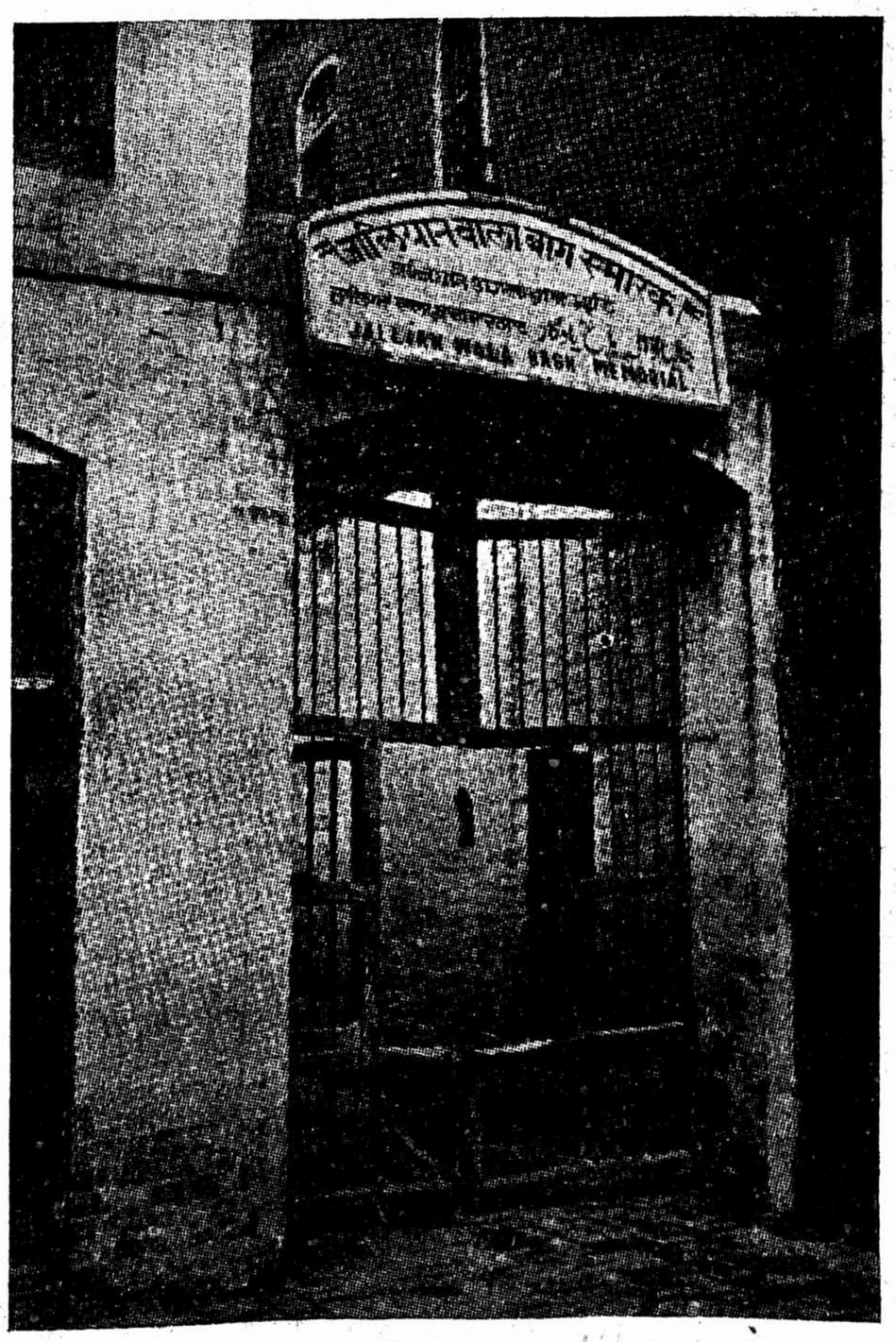


The spot at Jallianwalla Bagh where thousands fell victims to general Dyer's firing.

At Amritsar a huge procession was organized which wante to see the Deputy Commissioner and to secure the release of the arrested leaders. The procession was stoppd and fired upon in which some of the persons were killed and wounded. This further excited and enraged the people and they returned violence by violence in which some Europeans were killed and a number of banks looted.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

An objective and impartial examination of the events of Punjab would show that the disturbances in the Province were not pre-arranged and it was mainly due to the taclessness of Government that the situation gradually deteriorated. The authorities, however, seemed to be in panic and nervous so that on the 10th April the Commissioner of Lahore Division gave over the charge to the Officer Commanding of the troops to take whatever action he thought necessary to re-establish civil control. The British authorities in the Punjab in collaboration with the Government of India appeared to have been upset by developments in the Province and they were determined to make an example of the town of Amritsar which had become the nucleus of agitation in the Province. It is said that the proposal of bombarding and machine-gunning the whole town of Amritsar was seriously considered and was given up on saner thoughts. On April 11, water and electrical supply of Indian quarters of Amritsar were cut off and the Deputy Commissioner handed over the administration to General Dwyer. On April 12, General Dwyer marched through the town with troops and arrested about a dozen persons. On the evening of April 11, Hans Raj a secret agent of the police announced at a public meeting that on 13th April another meeting would be held at Jalianwalla Bagh and would be presided over by Lala Kanhayalal a well-known lawyer of Amritsar. Lala Kanhayalal himself knew nothing about the meeting. On the morning of the 13th, General Dyer with some troops and police officers paraded the city, made proclamation regarding meetings and processions. The proclamation was vague and indefinite and it was announced only in a portion of the town and most of the people knew nothing about it. It was never made clear that the meeting was banned. The whole matter was deliberately planned in a way to gather the largest number of people at one place so that General Dyer could have, the satisfaction of shooting them en masse. In all about 25,000 persons were present at the meeting which included large number of peasants from the surrounding villages. All the people were unarmed and only a few even had walking sticks with them. Most of the people were ignorant of the proclamation. At about 4 P.M. the meeting was in full swing. Before General Dyer reached the spot, aeroplanes had been sent to take a view of the situation. There also appeared to have been a pre-arranged signal for the police officers to leave the place. Amongst thousands of persons killed and wounded, there aws not a single one belonging to the police or the C.I.D. General Dyer reached the Bagh with an enforcement consisting of 40 Gurkhas armed with kukhries, 25 Sikhs and 25 Gurkhas, who were all armed with rifles. He had also brought two armed cars with machine-guns which, however, he could not use on account of the narrowness of the entrance. General Dyer was determined to mow down the audience, and to kill and wound practically every one present there. He reached the Bagh at about 5 P.M. and immediately opened fire without any warning. The same Hans Raj who had earlier announced the meeting kept the audience beguiled by giving assurences against firing or bombarding.

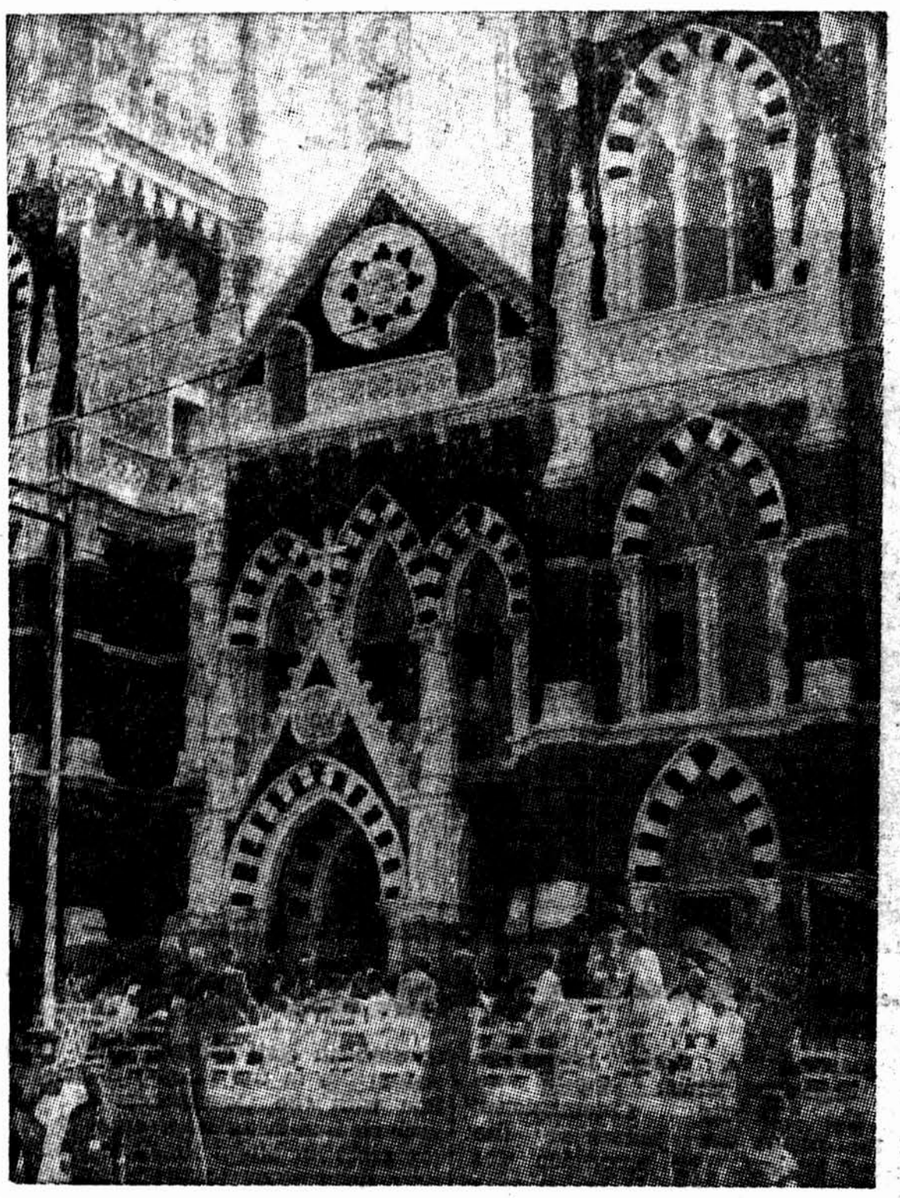


Jallianwala Bagh memorial in memory of fallen victims of Amritsar massacre.

General Dwyer's General Dyer's

General Dyer when questioned by the Hunter Commission admitted that the Jallianwala Bagh shooting was the outcome of his deliberate desire to teach the inhabitants of Amritsar a lesson for having killed Europeans and to create a widespread terro

(Continued On Page 24)



Imposing frontage of Mount Mary's Church, with pilgrims crowding the entrance.

PIETY AND GAIETY

(By L. Mendes)

For the past eight days commencing last Sunday the town of Bandra, which fringes the semi-circular, north-eastern sector of Bombay, has gone on a spree of merry-making and gaiety. It is part of the celebrations which mark the festival of Mount Mary.

Days ahead of its actual date preparations are made for this scheduled week of rejoicing and general sociability. Housewives plan their menus, girls call on the milliners, for the latest creations in wearing apparel, men-about-town select the newest colour trends in ties, fathers issue invitations to relatives and friends for the occasion and children count the holidays from school which they can spend at the fair. It is everybody's date with fun and frolic.

Preparatory Course

The town preeens itself and puts on a colourful September outfit, beribbened with multi-coloured streamers and buntings, which wave like several arms, beckoning all to join in the fun. The atmosphere of the town carries to the nostrils the aroma of condiments and delicacies in the making. The bustle and hurry attendant upon these activities of the townsfolk form part of the anticipated pleasures of the week.

Although the actual date of the festival falls on September 8, the opening of the fair is held up till the following Sunday, if the eighth of the month is a week-day. Traffic is regulated on the one way route, and a stream of cars, buses and victorias runs along the two mile route, picking up fares at the station and depositing them at the foot of the Church of Mount Mary.

The Church is the shrine which was built some centuries ago in commemoration of the discovery of the statute of the Blessed Virgin by fishermen on the shores of the hill, where it had been washed by the waves. Though the actual circumstances of the recovery of the statue and its origin are lost in the mists of time, it is believed that the effigy was carried to the hill where it has stood since the construction of the Church, contributions for which were made by the simple people of the surrounding villages. The festival is the annual commemoration of this great event.

Miraculous Cures

The first pilgrims to the mount attributed to the statue miraculous cures of physical ailments and disabilities. Christians from all over the city flocked to pray for relief from illness, and their number was augmented by worshippers from the entire country. Till today not only Christians, but members of all other communities make pilgrimage to the shrine, where religious angularities have been ground down by the finer sentiments of broadmindedness and tolerance. It is not unusual to find mixed forms of worship commingling at the foot of the Church altar.

The bhayya brings his offerings of cocoanuts and flowers, and joining his hands after the custom of the Hindu, breaks the coconut and lays his flowers at the pedestal of the statue. The Buddhist comes with his bundle of joss sticks, the Muslim makes a low obeisance and offers rose petals; while the Jew, the Jain and others follow in a ceaseless procession. All the pilgrims being bound together by the miracle of faith and making the shrine of Mount Mary the Indian counterpart of Lourdes.

The nature of the offering differs according to ailment of the individuals and the vow made. It is not surprising to see pilgrims ascend the thousand or more steps leading to the Church on bended knees, or walk barefeet or practise other forms of self-martyrdom. Many offer wax models are sold. But the usual offering of human limbs as thanksgiving for a cure of some affliction. The vicinity of the Church is lined with stalls where such wax models takes the form of candles or monetary donations.

Charity goes with every festival. Beggars swarm for alms.

Brothers In Alms

All along the route of the fair, members of the religious fraternity which

There can be no fair without our ancestors! Here they are lice-hunting more expertly than the humans opposite.

A special feature of Mt. Mary is the custom of offering wax models of human forms and limbs in thanks giving for cures effected by the miracle working Holy Virgin. On the left are the models on sale. On right a tattooist is busy picturising holy signs on the arms of a prilgrim.

AT BANDRA FAIR

Brothers of Mt. Poinsur collect funds for the boys' orphange at Borivli.

runs the boys' orphanage at Mount Poinsur stand silently with an alms box in their hands. The charitable mission of these brothers, as they are called, makes people naturally liberal in their donations. Girls from Mount Mary's Orphanage also collect contributions.

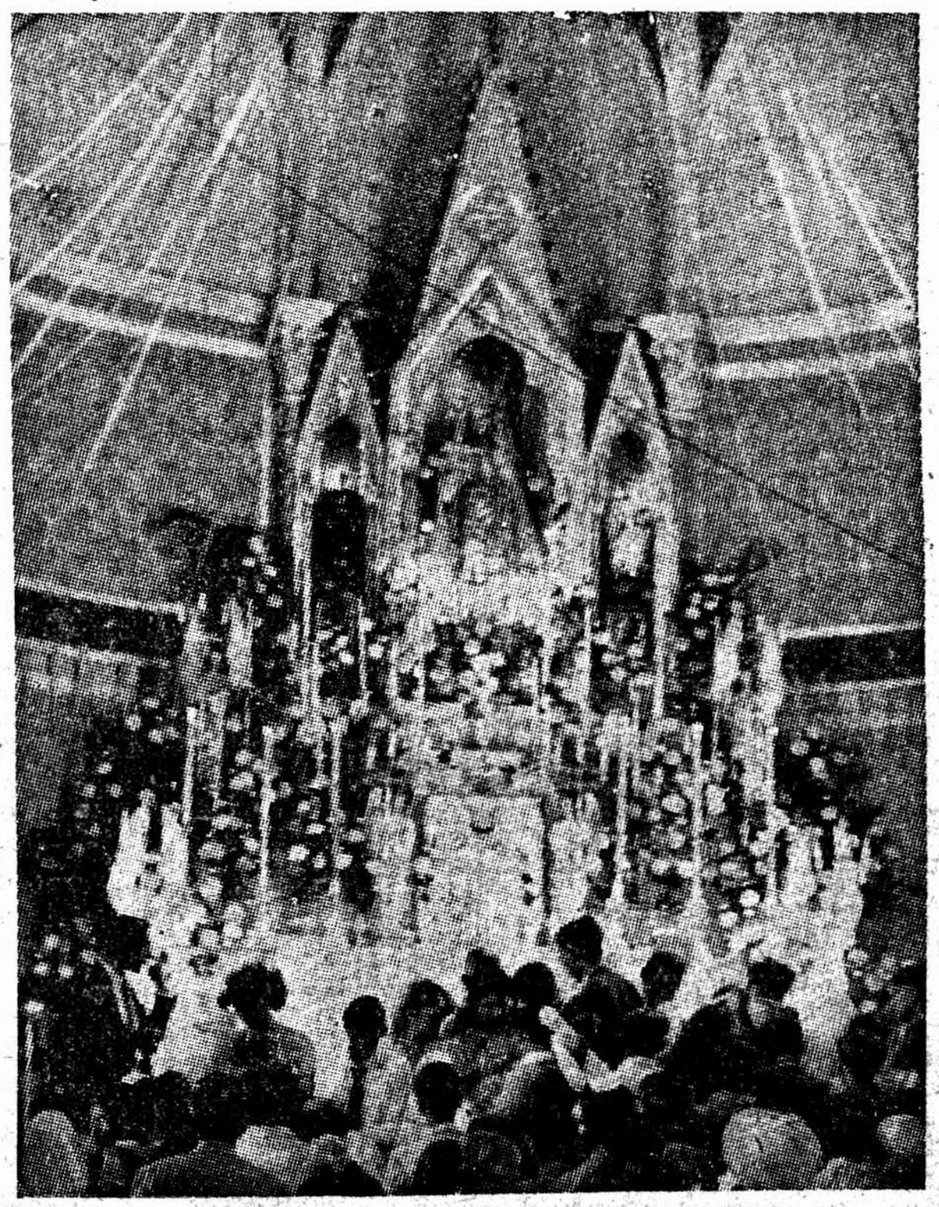
But religion often breeds commercialism, and mercenaries prey upon the religious sentiments of the pilgrims. These comprise the sellers of wax models, and the money changers, who offer loose coins at a discount. Besides these there are the beggars who in the name of the Blessed Virgin cry for alms. Cripples, lepers, defectives, and the deformed line the length of the fair, with a cloth for money spread out before them. These medicants are a sore spot in the otherwise happy surroundings.

Fun Of The Fair

The fair itself, is a mile and a half of gaiety, laughter and joy. Toys, from dolls and balloons to little juvenile knick-knacks, are the monopoly of the children, who beating on their tin tom-toms and blowing on their trumpets, add to the din of bawling stall-keepers vendors, and the side-show crier. Restaurants are run under tents, where sweet drinks, confectionary, meals and the delicacies traditional to the cuisines of the community of the suburbs are served. Goa grams and cashew nuts are vended in baskets, while meat roasted on grid-iron rods comprises a pungent addition to "cababs" and "naan".

But for clean wholesome edibles there is nothing to compare with the fancy bazaar organised by the girls' convent in the building adjoining the Church. The fare served here is good and the bill not too exorbitant. Besides there is the lucky dip in which innumerable utility articles are given as prizes. Proceeds from the fancy bazaar go towards the girls' school fund. Another bazaar is organised by the parishioners of Mount Carmel's Church at the lower end of the fair. It is another kind of local effort in aid of the primary school run in the neighbourhood.

The gypsy faternity was there too. Here is a group of them sunning themselves and delousing each other.



Magnificently illuminated central altar with devout pilgrims surging up with their offerings.

Household articles such as drapery, furnishings and wearing apparel are on sale, most of these being hand-stitched by the housewives of the parish.

The tattoo artist squats comfortably at a strategic point in the fair, reproducinng religious mementoes on the arms, backs or shoulders of a stream of customers. Flags of all nations vie with bathing beauties dragons and various weird creations for favour with the customers of the tattooist.

Then there is the miniature circus which plays to a pack of eager children. The monkey riding a tricycle, the parrott putting out an imaginary fire, the dog performing his begging act, and the goat doinng the capers, all receive the enthusiastic applause of the juvenile audience. The tricks may be old but the reception the performance gets is always a wild encore.

However the fun of the fair is all in the side-shows, where double-headed women, living-heads and spider-women are exhibited. Amusement parks provide galloping horses, sea-on-lands and mercy-go-rounds for the children. For the young in spirit the giant wheel, and tumbling boxes offer temporary thrills. Photographers have opened studios where six different poses may be taken for a rupee, and often one finds a picture of oneself taken the previous day staring from the frames on the camera-man's equipment.

Bandra Feast

The fair has in it everything to amuse and distract tired minds. A variety of recreational devices are installed offering a choice which will suit all tastes and intellects. But if these aspects of the fair do not interest many visitors, then it is the pleasure of renewing old friendships and forming new ones which draws many people to jostle with the teeming multitudes.

The festival of Mount Mary has aptly been called Bandra feast, for old and young alike cram into this one week the joyousness and merry-making of a year.

There can be no fair and no fun without punch and judy shows of one sort or other for the kiddies — and the grown-ups too. On left is an admiring group looking at a grotesque dummy. On right is the inevitable sweets shop plying a busy trade.

TEAM VERSUS SOLO GAME

In all the games which can be called truly great there is an element of physical danger, declares Howard Marshall, well known as a Rugby football player as well as broadcaster and sports commentator, who here weighs the respective merits of the team and the solo game.

I FOUND myself involved, the other day, in a ferocious argument about games: whether the team game was better than the game you play alone—a game of cricket, that is to say, or a single at golf.

And at once you find yourself trying to define what you mean by better: better because you enjoy it more (and that, to my mind, is about the only valid criterion for any game); or better in itself, as a game, because it give more opportunity for individual skill; or, finally, better for your character, which, in my view, is no sort of test at all, though I daresay school-masters, and welfare workers will disagree with me—not that I am unsympathetic to school-masters or welfare workers; welfare is my own job, as it happens.

I do think, though, that character-building must be merely a by-product of a game, not the reason for playing it or making other people play it. I always remember W. J. A. Davies, that great Rugby football stand-off half, saying: 'Rugger sweats the vice out of a man', and so it does; but that is not why Rugby football is the best game in the world.

PREFERENCE FOR THE TEAM GAME

But I am rushing my fences. And while I am doing that I might as well get myself properly into trouble, and say that, personally, I am all for the team game against the solo game—and that, equally, I do not think any solo game (unless you include boxing or athletics as games) can truly be called a great or major game.

Golf, for example, or lawn tennis—real tennis, too, for that matter—or billiards, in fact any of the games in which skill is the predominant feature, are all minor games. I know that tennis players like John Bromwich, let us say, and golfers like Henry Cotton and Norman von Nida are remarkable athletes, with great stamina and self-control as well as skill; and I will not deny that a singles final at Wimbledon, or a golf championship struggle in the last round, are spectacular affairs, and great tests of skill, and nerve, and staying power—and, up to a point, of character.

But, you know, in a sense, this brings us up against our problem—the complete game has to test the player in every way, to prove not to improve, necessarily, but to prove his character most thoroughly, to give opportunities of every kind for the individual to show what he is made of. And to this end there must be in the game an element, it seems to me, of physical danger.

Certainly, in all the games which, to me, seem to be truly great games, there is this element of danger. I always remember, for instance, a cricket innings played by D. R. Jardine, who captained England in Australia during the Larwood body-line controversy. I am not going to argue about body-line, but a lot of people said that Larwood's very fast bowling to a packed leg-field was dangerous, although there never was a more accurate fast bowler than Larwood.

Anyway, in the next season in England, the West Indies were on tour here, and they had two tall, rangy bowlers, Martindale and Constantine, who were very nearly as fast as Larwood, and not quite as accurate.

Well, Martindale and Constantine very naturally decided that in the first Test Match D. R. Jardine should have a little of his own body-line medicine, and, here is the point, Jardine made no complaint at all; instead, he made 100 against them, and when he came in he was bruised black and blue from knee to shoulder. That was character: that was the dangerous element in a game, challenging a man to produce his best.

And, for my part, I think it is most important: it adds a zest and a reality to a game, and it demands qualities from the players which give it values outside the range of any lesser game.

Mind you, I do not want you to think that I am in favour of brute force rather than skill. I enormously admire and enjoy a game like snooker, and you could argue that Joe Davis, the undefeated world champion at snooker, stood by himself as a champion of champions because he was so much better than anyone else, and because the prevision of his positional play, the perfect co-ordination of eye, brain, and muscle made him a phenomenon which we shall not see again. And the skill, the patience and tenacity of purpose, the judgment and supreme delicacy of touch required in snooker—or billiards, for that matter—make them very fine tests of individual ability. Over a limited range, though—that is the point.

Snooker and billiards, and golf, for that matter, apart from the missing element of physical danger, are still ball games. Now when Larwood bowled in cricket, it was estimated that he bowled at eighty miles an hour, and to make a deliberate scoring stroke—a square cut, a late cut, or a hook—off a projectile moving at that speed unquestionably calls for even more remarkable qualities of co-ordination and speed of eye and brain and muscle, plus courage, than the precision demanded by the effort to strike a ball which sits still and waits for you to hit it—a golf ball, for instance, or a snooker ball, or a croquet ball. And none of them can, so to speak, answer back, in the sense that a faulty stroke at Larwood might mean an eighty-mile-an-hour rap in the ribs.

REFERRING TO RANJI

They say that the great Ranji could have deflected fast bowling with a walking stick instead of a bat, so keen was his eye—and I do not doubt it.

I always remember Ranji's nephew, Duleepsinhji, who also played cricket for England, saying to me: 'You know, I never have to watch the bowler's hand to see which way he's spinning the ball—I can see which way it's spinning in the air as it comes towards me.'

Well, that is fantastic, and if you happen to play cricket, and are not in the Duleep class, you will agree that all the average player sees is a kind of blur coming towards him—a blur at which, by a kind of reflex action, he makes what appears to be the appropriate stroke.

But there you are: that is the difference, or one of the differences, between the ordinary games player and the great games player.

Thre is another point. A game like cricket does not require only exceptional physical qualities to be played really well: it requires mental qualities, and first and foremost, the power of concentration. Bradman, for example, never lets up. He concentrates as rigidly upon his hundred-and-first run as upon his hundredth. He never lets up, and that is a great and necessary attribute.

Imagine concentrating—as Len Hutton did when he broke Bradman's record for an individual score in a Test match—on every ball in an innings which lasted for nearly twelve hours. That is a great feat, both physically and as a matter of willpower.

I remember seeing Hutton immediately after that wonderful innings, and he was as exhausted and as pale as a ghost—and I do not wonder. I was exhausted enough myself after watching every ball of that innings from the roof of the pavilion at the Oval. And in all that long time, do not let us forget, Hutton could not make one mistake.

Where do we get to then? Well, for one thing, we argue that to strike a moving ball is clearly more of a test of eyesight, co-ordination, and the rest than to strike a still ball. And to that I would like to add something even more important, to my way of thinking, and it is this: a team game—and all the major games are team games—adds possibilities of manoeuvre and combination which necessarily, since there are fewer players in a solo game, are not to be found in, say, a tennis single, however high the standard of that single may be.

But I was rash earlier on, and plumped for what, in my opinion, is the best game in the world, Rugby football; and I speak with some little experience, for I have been lucky enough to play most games from cricket to fives, and I have watched most of the great players of the major games in the last thirty years or so. And I say this: the game I have enjoyed most, as player and spectator, was undoubtedly Rugby football.

CRICKET AND RUGBY FOOTBALL COMPARED

Cricket is a great game, a wonderful game, and so is Association football, but there are certain things which they lack: a robustness, a full-blooded flavour which only Rugby football has.

There are, you know, fewer rules in Rugby football than in any other major game, and you can let yourself go as you can in no other game—the tackle, the hand-off, the forward rush, all the hurly-burly of it is glorious; but it also gives great scope for individual skill. I know those who do not play are apt to think it is all thud and blunder, without skill or science, a monstrous mauling, with occasional moments of escape. But it is very far from being that. In many ways it is the most subtle game—the most scientific game—of all; and do not forget that there are fifteen players on each side, and that every player is capable of covering at least eight yards in a second, and that means fast thinking as well as fast running.

Above all, Rugby football is a magnificent team game—and there is no doubt at all about the added richness of playing with fourteen companions, of working out together moves in attack and defence.

From every point of view, and whether you think cricket or football are the better games does not really matter, from every point of view, the team game beats the solo game right off the field. (Broadcast in the BBC's Regional Programme for the Pacific.)

"THE UNKNOWN"

(By VICTOR PARANJOTI)

My name is not known to thee, friend, nor has my voice fallen on thine ears before.

I speak from beyond a space of three thousand and more years. I speak in sorrow, for my fair body was despoiled by the curious, exposed to the cruel elements and so destroyed. My spirit now has no dwelling-place, and I must wander the earth, alone and friendless. My beloved, the King Seqenen Ra, has been cruelly separated from me for a second time.

Friend, whose fair land gave the muslins that wrapped my body and that of my beloved for the Long Sleep, I asked not for pity nor for tears; I would merely speak to thee, for I have seen thy face—it hath kindness engraved on it, and understanding shines through thine eyes.

I was born three thousand and more years ago, and was named An Hapi. Fair was I, and bred to be a Queen. Skilled in the arts of the household, and in the duties of a queen, I was fifteen when they betrothed and wedded me to the young prince Sequenen Ra.

It was my duty to wed this prince—but in him I found a man of deep wisdom, of comforting depth and quiet joy. I turned to him with my whole heart and body—and my eyes were content to look upon his face. Other women crossed his path—but he was a king, and he was mine.

In sorrow or joy he was my lord. For four years we lived in quiet joy and content. Then he was struck down by a fever-struck suddenly down—and I was left—left alone—bereft of all I loved.

They prepared my beloved's body for the Long Sleep with myrrh and cassia, with rare drugs and wines, and wrapped him in the finest fabrics brought from thy land. My beloved's body we laid to rest in the Valley of the Kings—and room was left at his side for me—for me, when the Forty Two Assessors asked that I should appear before them. There we left him, with his chariots and his jewels and all the emblems of his earthly Royalty. There we left him, now a citizen of the realms of Osiris, the Lord of Eternity.

How I walked the earth for the next few moons I know not. I did not grieve, for my mind no longer lived. I breathed, but my heart was dead.

One day driven by deep despair, I climbed to the very top of the pyramid beneath which my lord slept. From there I leapt...

And so were we united once more. They prepared my broken body for the Long Sleep, and they laid it to rest beside the Sarcophagus that enveloped the body of my beloved. From the realms of Osiris we watched, my beloved and I, how our friends laid my body to rest—the Kher Heb reading the funeral rites from the open papyrus for the sacred rite of the Opening of the Mouth. They seemed sad—our friends on the earth. But we were happy. Sequenen Ra and I. There, far below us, our earthly bodies were together, and in the realms of eternity also we were united.

And so we continued in love and deep content for seven hundred years.

Then, there appeared in Egypt, despoilers of the tombs of the kings. They opened pyramids and mastabah tombs to steal the jewels of those that slept. We in the realms of Osiris, were not in need of jewels—but the thives exposed the mummies of many kings and queens and nobles to the destroying putrefying air. The rare unguents lost their power and the frail earthly homes of the dead perished, and the spirits, now earth-bound and homeless, wandered disconsolate. They had now no contact with the living or the dead.

But about a thousand years before the god of the Christians was born, the Royal Mother Netchemet caused the mummy of Seqenen Ra and my own earthly shell—together with the mummies of many kings and queens to be moved for safety to the city they now call Dar al Bahari.

There we seemed safe, for we were protected by the might of King Auputh, son of the great Shashanq. For nearly two thousand years we were safe.

And then, an Egyptian led some men of your own times to our resting place. They opened the tomb and took the sarcophagi out into the destroying air. Some of the mummies—they—the men—they unwrapped some mummies—and the cruel air destroyed the sleepers.

My own body was one such. I saw it being exposed by the cruel curiosity of men to the annihilating elements—I saw it crumble to dust before them. I left the side of my beloved at that very moment, for there was no longer any dwelling-place for me, and I could never return to him again.

His sarcophagus they did not open—they took it to a museum, to be exposed to the curious gaze of the multitudes. And there he still sleeps—alone, in a strange cold land.

And I—rent from the side of my beloved—I wander the earth, for there is no abiding for me in the land of Osiris. Now have I no rest, nor shall I have an abiding place till the very end of time when we shall all be one with Osiris.

Nay! Shrink not from me, friend, I beseech thee—for I mean thee no harm, I that have done no harm to any being alive or dead. I seek only to guide thy hand and to speak through thy lips, so that thou mayest tell my story—so that men may know how, by unthinking curiosity, they destroy the everlasting rest of those who have passed over to Eternity.

Househunter: "You wrote and told me only a west wind blows here. It's blowing a gale from the east."
House Agent: "A false impression sir. This is the west wind returning."

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.—The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today being Saturday. Tata Steel Defds. after being privately quoted at Rs. 1525 steadied at Rs. 1520.
Rs. 1525 steadied at Rs. 1520. In the afternoon the market was quiet at Rs. 1515.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.—The local cotton market was very steady on active buying. Indore operators in September delivery. This buying was intended to have higher settlement rate in Indore market.

At the opening September was quoted at Rs. 572 against previous close at Rs. 564 and improved at Rs. 574. February opened at Rs. 580 and improved at Rs. 582.

Thereafter the market advanced at Rs. 584 for February delivery and reacted at Rs. 583/4. Closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:

I.C.C. September	575 to	576/8	
I.C.C. February	583	8	0
I.C.C. May	576	8	0
I.C.C. July	582	8	0
I.C.C. September	585	0	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September contract is 965 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

CHICAGO GRAINS QUIET

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.

Grain prices remained quiet and irregular with evening up in September deliveries before the expiration of trading on Wednesday being the dominant feature on the Chicago Board of Trade today.

Wheat drew support from hedge lifting against cash wheat sales to the government and flour mills.

Closing prices included:

WHEAT

September	2.25-3/8-1/2;
December	2.26-7/8-2.27;
May	2.17-5/8-3/4;
July	1.98-1/2

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

The produce market was influenced on surrender of Nizam and Quotations were marked down.

At the opening castorseeds May delivery were quoted at Rs. 117/8 and declined at Rs. 117-4 under scattered selling. At this level there was active buying and short covering which hardened prices sharply at Rs. 119/6 and the market steadied at Rs. 119/2. Thereafter the market advanced at Rs. 120-6. Groundnut's and linseed market were quiet at lower quotations with absence of support.

Quotations were as under.

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality	34	8	0
Coromandal	33	8	0
Bold ready	33	8	0
Bold December-January	29	2	0
CASTORSEEDS:-			
Ready	31	0	0
May delivery	120	6	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	26	2	0
Sept.-Oct. delivery	26	3	0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	26	11	0
GROUNDNUT OILS:—			
Ready receipts	18	8	0
October	18	5	0
November	17	5	0
December	17	1	0
Linseed oil	16	9	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial Quality	17	8	0

ITALIAN ART-SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

	Rs.	as.	p.
150 D. Sept.	4	3	3
150 D. Oct.	4	3	6
150 D. Ready	4	2	6
120 D. Ready	4	0	0

20-22 YELLOW SILK

	Rs.	as.	p.
September	26	4	0
October	26	6	0
Ready	26	7	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Consols, 2-1/2 p.c. £77-13/16.
Conversion loan, 3-1/2 p.c. 1961, £105
War loan, 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after £103-13/16.
Funding loan, 4 p.c. 1960/90, £114-9/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg., £118-1/2.
National Bank of India, £33-1/2.
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,183.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAC, Sept. 18.—The local bullion market was fairly firm under manipulation by professional bull operators and sellers are again compelled to pay Rs. 2/8 for carry over short sales in silver to the next settlement. Various rumours of possible imports encouraged bears. Stocks are firmly held.

Forward Silver opened today at Rs. 172/2 and advanced at Rs. 173 under active buying by bull operators. Thereafter there was moderate realising and the market declined at Rs. 172/6 and steadied at Rs. 172/8.

Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 115 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77/8. The tone of the market was steady. Bulls are in a strong position and the market does not look like giving was in the absence of fresh development.

Later on the market was quiet with increased selling and forward Silver declined at Rs. 171-10. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	173	3	0
Forward Silver	171	11	0
Ready Gold	114	8	0
Sovereign	77	2	0

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Black pepper closed inactive and nominally unchanged to 100 higher on the New York market to-day. The stronger undertone reflected higher local spot market and India spot market plus increased inquiry from grinders and other consumers.

The business consummated was necessarily small because of limited local stocks available

Attracting attention were rumours that a "considerable amount" of black pepper had been sold through Economic Cooperation Administration funds for shipment to Europe.

Although the trade was hazy on the supply source, it was thought that the pepper might have been from Siam or Saigon. The possibility of the shipments being out of India or Indonesia was not ruled out.

Closing prices included:

September, October	74
December	73
January	64
March	59
May	59
July	58

In the ready section, black pepper was quoted at 80 cents asked and white at 78 1/2 cents asked.

Other seed prices included:

Castorseeds dol 125 nom per long ton fob Brazilian ports;

Cottonseeds dol 70 nom per ton basis Memphis, depending on quality;

Linseed dol 6.10 per bushel, Minneapolis;

Linseed oil 27.8 cents per pound in tank cars;

Groundnuts 18.50-75. cents per pound;

Groundnut oil 24 cents per pound.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Sept. 17 (UPA).—Pepper prices were quoted at 3/9 for black and 3/10-1/4 for white on the London market today.

Yesterday's prices were: 3/7 for black and 3/9 for white.

WALL STREET MARKET BARELY STEADY

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Stocks were a trifle softer in featureless trading. Changes were fractional with losses in slight majority including selected oils, steels and motors. The market ignored further pleasing earning and dividends. The averages were industrials 179.96 and rails 60,67. Trading was quiet and prices continued to average fractionally lower. Rails gave on particular response to reports that the wage and hour negotiations between the management and the non-operating unions representing one million workers had collapsed while the negotiations were continuing with five operating unions of 300,000 workers. All the averages finished slightly lower. The market closed barely steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Sept. 17.

New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal,	4.0270	4.0325
Zurich,	17,34	17.36
Stockholm,	14.47	to 14.50

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

October	31.46—07
October Highest	31.61+08
October Lowest	31.39—14
December	31.10+05
March	30.86+01
May	30.57+04
July	29.72+07
Middling spot.	32.18—22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	31.42+04
December	31.07+03
March	30.84+04
May	30.51—31
Mid. Spot.	31.30+05

N.Y. COTTON TURNS IRREGULAR AFTER EARLY RISE

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (UPA).—Cotton prices turned irregular after rising to new highs since August 9th on the New York Market today.

Indications that the covering movement for October is over for the time being plus new complications in the foreign political situation created by the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator for Palestine, put a damper on the recent buying interest.

The failure of the new ECA cotton export authorizations for nearly 14,000,000 dollars to cover purchases for France and Denmark to bring out more sustained demand helped to undermine the confidence of buyers. The failure of the government cotton consumption total to live up to trade expectations proved another upsetting factor.

The Census Bureau reported that the consumption of cotton during August amounted to 278,732 bales or around 23,000 bales below trade expectations.

Mill stocks as of August 31 totalled 1,247,000 bales, which trade statisticians figured were equivalent to six weeks' supply at the present rate of consumption. Such a supply, traders reasoned, appeared to be ample in view of the slowness in domestic and export textile demand.

Today's session opened three to nine higher. Prices maintained their advance through the early forenoon and then turned irregular under hedge selling, technical realizing and professional pressure. Finally, prices closed seven higher to ten lower.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 17.

KARNAK—	
January	83.25—105
March	83.40—125
ASHMOUNI—	
December	52.45+33
February	53.05+45

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

American Telephone and Telegraph	152-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	24-1/2
Annaconda Copper Mining	35
Sinclair Oil	24-3/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	36-1/2
General Electric Co	40-3/8
General Motors	62
Ingersol Rand	69
International Nickel	31-1/4
National City Bank of New York	39-5/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	18-1/8
Texas Corporation	56-1/4
Union Carbide New Stock	40-1/4
U. S. Smelting Mining Co.	46-3/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	79-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	19-5/8

NEW YORK SILVER

U. S. price of foreign silver 75 1/4 cents

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Sept. 17.

SILVER:	
Spot	46 d.
Forward	46 d.
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

FIRMING TENDENCY IN JUTE PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (UPA).—Trade circles today reported that Indian politics have made jute sellers cautious in the New York market but both the prices of burlap and raw jute continue firm up to the present date.

It is anticipated that speculators will try to push the prices up and that the war situation will have a reflection upon the market.

Burlap futures this week saw minor activity since most interest lies today in the spot and afloat goods.

Market experts add that September buying still is to be completed with the customers having only a few days to complete their purchases.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Australian wheat f.o.b. (Bulk) 109 Oct/Nov.

BUILDING SITES IN THE NEW CAPITAL OF EAST PUNJAB

1. Persons, firms or institutions wishing to buy or lease sites in the new Capital of East Punjab to be located near Chandigarh in the Kharar Tahsil of the Ambala district, should apply to the undersigned in the form reproduced below.
2. Printed copies of forms will be available in Hindi, Gurmukhi and English from the offices of all the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in East Punjab, all Tahsildars, District Publicity Officers and the undersigned. Applications can also be made on typed copies of the form below:—

APPLICATION FORM FOR THE ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN THE NEW CAPITAL FOR —
(a) Residence.
(b) Business or Commerce.
(c) Industry.
(d) Other purposes.

1. Name of (i) person,
(ii) firm, or
(iii) institution.

(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

2. Present address.
3. Father's (or manager's in case of (ii) and (iii) name and address).
4. Profession or trade engaged in.
5. Purpose for which land is required. State whether it is for —
(a) residence,
(b) business or commerce,
(c) industry,
(d) any other purpose which may be specified.
6. Area of land required in Kanals and Marlas.

Purpose	Area	
	Kanals	Marlas
Residence		
Business or Commerce		
Industry.		
Any other purpose.		

7. State whether you wish to purchase the land or acquire it on long lease.
8. Do you own a house or shop in East Punjab? If so, where?
9. Are you a refugee? If so, from which district and what was your previous occupation?
10. Did you own any shop, house, business or industrial concern in West Punjab? If so, where, and give particulars in brief.
11. Date by which the land is actually wanted.

Signature _____
Date _____

A. L. FLETCHER,
I. C. S.
Secretary to Government, East Punjab,
Medical, Local Government, Industries Departments
and Officer on Special Duty (Capital).

Nizam State Forces Surrender

FORMAL CAPITULATION AT SECUNDERABAD

Chaudhry Deputises For Rajendrasinghji

INDO-HYDERABAD TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS RESTORED

NEW DELHI, SEPT, 18, (U.P.I.): THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE SOUTHERN COMMAND HEADQUARTERS AT POONA, AT 7 P. M. TODAY:

"INDIAN TROOPS RE-ENTERED SECUNDERABAD AT 4-30 P.M TODAY AFTER A LAPSE OF 7 MONTHS. MAJOR-GENERAL N. N. CHOWDHURY, COMMANDER OF THE INDIAN TROOPS, WAS MET BY GENERAL EL EDROOS COMMANDER OF THE HYDERABAD FORCES 5 MILES OUTSIDE SECUNDERABAD WHERE HE FORMALLY OFFERED THE SURRENDER OF THE STATE FORCES ON BEHALF OF THE NIZAM. MAJOR GENERAL CHOWDHURY WAS THEN TAKEN BY GENERAL EL EDROOS TO THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF INDIA'S AGENT-GENERAL, MR. K. M. MUNSHI."

RAJENDRASINGHJI TO FLY TO SECUNDERABAD

General Rajendrasinghji, G.O. C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, will fly to Secunderabad tomorrow.

INDO-HYDERABAD TELE-COMMUNICATION RESTORED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (API).—Telegraph and telephone communications betwen India and Hyderabad have been restored, it is learnt here.

MUNSHI TALKS TO PATEL

HYDERABAD Sept. 18 (API).—India's Agent General, Mr. K. M. Munshi spoke to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the States Minister and also to Mr. V P Menon Secretary to the States Ministry on the trunk telephone and gave them an account of the latest position in Hyderabad

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" Comment On Nizam's Surrender

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18 (API): Commenting on the success of India's mission in Hyderabad, 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' writes that freed at last from two centuries of medieval autocracy the people of Hyderabad are entering new era in their history. Our armies in Hyderabad have given a great performance and have more than justified the confidence placed in them. Also peace has reigned supreme in India inspite of predictions from Hyderabad and Karachi of a sweeping storm of communal strife, because the nation as a whole solidly stands behind the Indian Government. This unexampled instance of communal harmony is probably the greatest achievement of India reborn. The fall of the Razakars does not however mean the solution of the problem of Hyderabad. The damage done by them in the course of one tormented year must be undone. The morale of the people of Hyderabad must be restored and they must be enabled to take their due and honoured place in Indian polity.

HINDUSTAN STANDARD: The feudal tyranny of Hyderabad has completely colapsed and the stage is now set for clearing the decks. The Indian army deserves to be compimented on their glorious achievement. If the Nizam's forces appear to have gone down rather tamely, that is because of the superior tactics and strategy of the Indian army whose advance was literally irresistible.

HYDERABAD REFUGEES FEEL RELIEVED.

NAGPUR Sept. 17. (A.P.I.): The Nizam's decision to remove all restrictions on the State Congressmen and the Action Committee of the State Congress organisation has been received with great satisfaction in the State Congress quarters here.

The Hyderabad Hindu refugees in Berar and on the border area between the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, who number more than one lakh and ten thousand and who have been sheltering in Berar for more than four months now, welcomed Hyderabad's capitulation and the ban on the Razakar organisation with immense relief as there are many among those refugees who had lost their all before assistance came to these helpless and unhappy victim of Razakar brutalities. During the last two months their number swelled from 40,000 to 1,10,000 in the border areas of Berar.

SAPRU CONGRATULATES RAJENDRASINGHJI

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17 (API): Commenting on the cease fire in Hyderabad, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said "I am glad that the end of Hyderabad affair has come so soon and so satisfactorily. I hope we shall, while taking advantage of the victory, approach the entire question with dignity as occasion demands.

Lt.-General Rajendrasinghji and his men deserve our congratulations in this victory".

PEOPLE WOULD DETERMINE THE FUTURE

NAGPUR, Sept. 17 (A.P.I.): Great satisfaction was expressed at the Nizam's announcement of cease fire and his declaration inviting Indian troops to enter freely into Secunderabad and Bolarum by the Home Minister of C.P., Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, in a talk from the Nagpur station of All-India Radio tonight.

Pandit Mishra said that one thing was quite clear that the people of Hyderabad would determine the future of Hyderabad.

'STATESMAN' COMMENTS

CALCUTTA, Sept 18. (API) The "Statesman": Things might have been different had Indian action been less ill-timed or less efficiently organised and carried out or had the Nizam not acted as he has done, wisely at last. To suggest that Hyderabad has been crushed would be gravely wrong. It has yielded to the spirit of the times as it was bound to sooner o. later. Now it remains for India to show that there will be no recrimination. Eyes have long been greedly cast on the state to carve it up. Nothing of that sort should be done immediately or ever, without crearly ascertained consent. What India has all along sought is to ensure that the popular will decides the question of accession. Presumably it is still open to the people not to accede. But though, a week ago, a majority might have been cajoled to decide thus. Now any such decision seems wholy unlikely. They have long been told that it was India's object to deny them independence. They should soon realise that the Indian aim is exactly contrary.

The "Nation": Where arguments failed, the Army has succeeded. With reference to Mir Laik Ali's appeal for "a generous understanding generous or otherwise, is possible with Hyderabad on the basis of its feudal institutions, or with the barbarism of the Razakars or on the basis of Hyderabad's pretentious demands at the U.N.O. for a sovereign, independent status. Hyderabad should know and understand its limitations A free Hyderabad in a free India should be more precious than all the apparatus of feudalism under British suzerainty.

Secret Arsenal In Aurangabad

AURANGABAD, Sept. 17 (API).—Indian forces in their drive to clear Aurangabad area of hidden arms and ammunition came upon a full sized arsenal secretly working on the manufacture of arms and ammunition, reports an A.P.I. special correspondent who visited the town soon after, its surrender.

One of the first things the Army Commander in this sector, Major General D. S. Brar, did on entering Aurangabad was to issue an order to all persons, especially the Razakars, to surrender arms by 2 p.m. September 15 warning that anybody found in possession of arms after the time limit would be severely dealt with. A large quantity of arms was thereupon surrendered to the troops. The secret arsenal discovered by our troops was located at the 'Shahi Kothi' a 40-roomed palace in Augurangabad of the heir-apparent of the Nizam. Built in typical Muslim style, with two huge gates barring the entrance to the residence proper, it provided an ideal place for an arsenal to work behind the 'purdah' the whole premises used to be looked from outside, apparently to give it an appearance of an unused abode. It is said the work in the arsenal had been going on for the last five months under the direct supervision of the Nizam's District Commissioner at Aurangabad whose residence was just opposite the entrance to the palace.

A large haul of arms and ammunition, including 2,000 rifles, reconditioned and refitted canons, muzzle loading guns, both finished and in the process of manufacture as well as cartridges were seized by the troops. Various types of explosive substances were found scattered about in the rooms of the palace.

A number of petrol drums marked "New Stock" was found at this arsenal, discounting reports that there was little petrol in the State.

Among other things found at the arsenal were indent slips, signed by a Hyderabad Government officer, asking the arsenal to hand over certain guns to "bearer" Other documents found at the palace are at present being studied by the police.

PLEA FOR PROMPT 'LIQUIDATION'

BOMBAY, Sept. 17, (UPI): "The surrender of the Nizam puts a term to the operations against Hyderabad. There can be no mercy nor respite to the enemies of India led by the Nizam. Their prompt liquidation will alone strengthen the secular and democratic foundations of our Union" says a resolution adopted by the Hyderabad Struggle Committee of the Socialist Party which has been in session here under the chairmanship of Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali.

Criticising the Government of India for not taking military action so long the Committee says: "Too long was the Nizam allowed to defy with impunity the authority of the Indian Union and the will of the people of Hyderabad. The punishment could have been swifter and perhaps the operations would have been less costly.

MRS. MUNSHI FLIES TO HYDERABAD

BOMBAY, Saturday (IPA): Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, wife of India's Agent General in Hyderabad, Mr. K. M. Munshi, left this morning with the members of her family in a Special plane to Hyderabad to see her husband, who is reported to be running slight temperature due to arduous work and mental strain during the last few days, before his internment

Mrs. Munshi will stay in Hyderabad for some days, while some of the members of the family will return tonight by plane.

The States Ministry telephoned Mrs. Munshi this morning that it was safe for her to leave for Hyderabad by plane as at first it was believed that the aerodromes might have been mined. After careful examination it was considered safe to land at one of the aerodromes.

SARDAR PRAISES SERVICES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (API).—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs and States, has conveyed through the Provincial Government, Chief Commissioners and States, to the Police and other Services the Government of India's appreciation of the manner in which they maintained peace and order throughout the country during the last few days.

Sarat Bose Congragulates Nehru

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18. (A.P.I.): Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has wired to the Premier, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, offering warmest congratulations to him and to Sardar Patel and the Central Cabinet on the success of the "lightning march into Hyderabad".

PRIME MINISTER'S NATIONAL RELIEF FUND

NEW DELHI: Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth is among the contributors to the Fund with a contribution of over Rs. 1,300. The Indians in New Zealand have come forward with a contribution of over 11,000/—. The total collection till the 1st September amount to a little less than fourteen lakhs.

LONDON, Sept. 18 (Reuter): Princess Elizabeth expects to have her baby which will be next to her in line of succession, about the middle of November. The birth will take place at Buckingham Palace, London. The Princess is in excellent health and is resting.

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Bernadotte's Assassination Is Blow To Peace

WORLD SHOCKED AT DASTARDLY ACT

LONDON, Sept. 18 (Reuter): Commenting on the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte United Nations Mediator, in Jerusalem yesterday, the Buenos Aires newspaper 'Critica' said: "As in the case of Mahatma Gandhi, the asassin struck a blow against peace and in favour of fanaticism".

Observers here in London feel that the prospects for peace in Palestine have been worsened by the assassination of the Mediator—shot down by sten gunners believed to have been members of the Stern Gang, as he drove through the Katamon area of Jerusalem in a jeep.

"Bitterest" accusations and counter accusation by Jews and Arabs were foreseen, whatever the circumstances of shooting may have been. Renewed fighting is feared

FIGHTING TRAGEDY

PARIS: The French Foreign Office, commenting on the "frightful" tragedy, said it would serve to draw world opinion to the extreme urgency required in finding a solution to the Jerusalem question, and the need for bringing to this solution the greatest efforts possible.

Ahmed Kashab Pasha, the Egyptian Foreign Affairs Minister, issued a communique saying: "The Egyptian Government learns with stupefaction and the most profound sorrow of this odious assassination".

Brigadier J. B. Glubb Pasha, Commander of the Arab Legion on his way back to Transjordan from holiday in Britain commended "Bernadotte was a splendid fellow. Everything he did he did for idealistic reasons. There was no earthly reason why he should come to Palestine. He did so because he wanted to do good to human race".

BITTER LOSS

WASHINGTON: Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, said Count Bernadotte's "whole life has been one of assistance to mankind. The whole world will bitterly regret his loss"

OSLO: M Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, who heard the news of Count Bernadotte's death on arrival here today from a holiday in the mountains, decided to fly to Paris by special plane leaving tonight.

"It is with horror that I heard the news of the murder", he said.

M Trygve Lie paid a tribute to Count Bernadotte's zeal and enthusiasm in his efforts to being about a peaceful and just settlement between Arabs and Jews.

NOBLE MAN

CAIRO: Premier Nokrashy Pasha's reaction to Count Bernadotte's assassination was: "I am shocked at this horrible crime which sems to have meen premeditated.

"I am filled with horror at seeing a man of such great character and doing his best to secure peace in the Holy City meet such a sad death from people who benefited from his efforts.

"He was a noble man and a believer in humanity and did his best to bring peace.

"Despite the fact that he was constantly threatened he carried out his noble mission"

GREAT SWEDE

Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, said, "He will go down in history as a great Swede who has done his best to bring peace in the sacred land and given his life for it."

"We parted last time in Alexandria during the Arab League Political Committee meetings, after a heated argument in which I was blaming him for the weakness of his controlling officers and their avoidance of their duties in reporting fully Zionist crimes and breaches of the truce, particularly in Jerusalem.

"Count Bernadotte received the attack with sportsman like spirit and defended his controlling officers, promising however that he would be impartial and do his best." Azam Pasha said.

The Count, he added, was performing a most thankless task—that of referee.

"He was a perfect gentleman, with a great human heart. He responded immediately to the sufferings of refugees in Palestine and did his best to save them from starvation, disease and certain death."

FRENCH TRIBUTE

PARIS—The Council of the Republic (Upper House of the French Parliament) tonight adopted a motion paying tribute to the memory of Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot.

M. Andre Marie, Vice-Premier, associated the French Government with this tribute, saying the service of peace also involved its sacrifices.

"May the memory of these two at last teach men to love peace," he added.

M. Maurice Schumann compared the death of Count Bernadottte with that of Gandhi in an article today in the French Popular Republican newspaper 'Laube.'

"It seems to me that the murderers of these two unlike men must have interchangeable faces, at once illuminated, and closed by a fanaticism merciless to themselves," he wrote.

"Alas, they express much more faithfully than their victims an epoch in which Lake Tiberias and the Hill of Calvary figure in military communiques"

TERRIBLE DEED

THE HAGUE.—The Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Mr. William Dress, said that he was "deeply shocked to hear of the sudden death of Count Bernadotte—a man active in the cause of peace, especially because he was a distinguished figure, who had already done so much during the war to protect the lives of the oppressed

"This terrible-deed will probably result in a crisis in Palestine."

RUTHLESS ACT

ALBANY (New York), Sept. 17 (UPA).—Republican Presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey branded Count Folke Bernadotte's assassination as a "ruthless act which will be condemned by the people of Palestine Jew and Arab alike."

Dewey noted that the Stern Gang which reportedly was responsible for the assassination, had been repudiated by the Israeli Government

KING GUSTAF OF SWEDEN MOVED TO TEARS

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17 (UPA).—King Gustaf was moved to tears when he was informed of the assassination of his nephew, Count Bernadotte. Gustaf was informed of the killing upon his departure by train from Kalmar, south Sweden, for Stockholm

ASSASSINATION HORRIFYING

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (UPA).—Dr. Abda Hillel Silver, Chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, said, "Every right thinking person will be horrified" by the news of the assassination of Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot.

He said: "This shameful, dastardly crime is aggravated by reason of the fact that the lives of Bernadotte and his French observer, representative as they were of the authority of the United Nations should have been inviolate."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MUST PICK SUCCESSOR

PARIS, Sept. 17 (UPA).—United Nations officials indicated today that the Security Council would not be able to replace Count Bernadotte without recourse to the General Assembly whose members decided earlier this year to send a peace maker to Palestine The Assembly authorized the Big Five powers to pick a man.

U.N. diplomats feared the tragedy could break up the always uneasy truce in Palestine and perhaps make it impossible for the forthcoming assembly meeting to work out a permanent Palestine peace.

STERN GANG SATISFIED?

TEL AVIV, Sept. 18 (Reuter).—A Stern Gang spokesman commenting on assassination of Count Bernadotte in Jerusalem yesterday said here: "I am satisfied that it has happened."

He added he was unaware whether members of the Stern Gang were responsible for the killing.

BIOGRAPHY

LONDON, Sept. 17 (Reuter).—Count Folke Bernadotte, youngest son of Prince Oscar Bernadotte and a nephew of King Gustav of Sweden was like all the Swedish Royal Family descended from Napoleon's Marshal Bernadotte.

He was 54 when he died.

Tall, handsome, and an indefatigable worker, he devoted all his life to the service of humanity.

As Palestine Mediator, President of the Swedish Red Cross and the man who acted as peace intermediary in the last stages of the recent war, he worked incessantly for peace.

He was appointed United Nations Mediator in the Holy Land on May 20 this year He left Paris by special plane for Palestine five days later.

His first mediation talks were with Azzam Pasha Secretary-General of of the Arab League and he then travelled to Tel Aviv for discussions with Dr. Moshe Shertok, Israeli Foreign Minister

On June 6 he was able to announce Jewish-Arab acceptance of his proposal for a four-week truce and set up his Headquarters in Rhodes on June 18 to negotiate a permanent ettlement.

Ten days later he completed his peace proposals which provided for a Federal Union of Arab and Jewish States with Jerusalem going to the Arabs.

The plan was intended to turn the four-weeks truce into a perpetual cease-fire and laid down that holy places, religious buildings and sites be preserved and fully guaranteed by both sides. but both Jews and Arabs rejected it

The Security Council was summoned the day before fighting broke out again. Count Bernadottee made another urgent appeal to both Jews and Arabs to agree to an unconditional cease-fire for ten days and urged that Jerusalem should be declared an "open city"

Count Bernadotte refused to be daunted by the renewal of the fighting and it was through his personal efforts that the United Nations in July issued a "cease fire" order to both sides

From his Rhodes Headquarters he supervised directed and controlled his peace army of truce observers which has since maintained and carried out the truce.

The Palestine truce was described by American observers as "the greatest triumph of the United Nations"—due almost entirely to Count Bernadotte

The count was the man the whole world watched in the days leading to the end of the war against Germany

The announcement on April 29 that he had delivered peace proposals from Himmler to Allied Ministers in Stockholm was the first concrete evidence that the end was not far off

On May 1 Count Bernadotte was reported to be on his way back to Sweden with an offer of unconditional surrender from Himmler to the Big Three.

His humanitarian work was never ending During the war he devoted his energies to arranging first for diplomatic exchanges of non-cobatants and then the exchange of allied and German wounded prisoners of war.

As chief of the Swedish internment administration Count Bernadotte had charge of the British and American airmen who made forced landings in Sweden where they lived on parole with every comfort

Russians Getting On With Jews?

PARIS, Sept. 18 (Reuter): Brigadier J. B. Glubb Pasha, Arab Legion Commander who arrived here last night on his way back to Transjordan from a month's holiday in Britain, told Reuter "I think the Russians are trying to get on with the Jews and I told them in London that there is great danger from Russia If we can only get this war settled the Middle East would be a lot safer"

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (UPI): The Chinese Foreign Minister, who is on his way to Paris to attend the U.N.O General Session, will meet Pandit Nehru tonight.

He is expected to land at Palam airport at about 10 p.m. and will leave the port at 12 midnight.

W.A.A.F's. Help In Berlin Air Lift

There are about 70 W.A.A.F.'s behind the scenes in the great Berlin air lift. Some of them belong to the section which services aircraft; some work in the Equipment Section. wireless and teleprinter rooms, loads control section and in Station Headquarters. They have longer hours now but have time off for recreation

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (A.P.I.): A suggestion that a delegation of Rotary Clubs from India should visit Pakistan and a similar delegation from Rotary Clubs from Pakistan should visit India was made by the District Governor of Rotary International, Mr M. N. Seth, in his speech at the Delhi Rotary Club yesterday.

4,000-Metre Dive To Bottom Of Ocean

ANTWERP, September 16 (U.P.A.): Professor Augusts Piccard left abroad the steamship "Scaldis" for the Gulf of Guinea off West Africa where he will attempt a 4,000 meter dive to the bottom of the ocean.

The high-domed 63-year-old professor, is accompanied by his friend Professor Max Cossyns, his son who is his secretary and a score of technicians and diving experts.

Hundreds of dockers cheered and shouted 'Bon Voyage" and "Good luck, professor" as the "Scaldis" sailed In the throng alone the dock wes the professor's school-teacher wife waving a small handkerchief and crying quietly. As the last strains of the Belgain national anthem were being played Mrs Piccard walked slowly back to the station where the train took her back to Brussels.

The "Scaldis" proceeded down the Scheldt to the accompaniment of siren blasts from dozens of ships.

The first port of call will be Horta in the Azores and then Dakar in French West Africa.

The "Piccard Expedition" is no stunt to beat the existing world's diving record of 906 meters held by America's Professor Bebo but purely a scientific venture. For experiments Piccard and Cossyns still use the sphere christened "bathyscaphe" from the Greek word "depth ship". The undersea vehicle is made of special steel alloy weighing 40 tons and has been submitted to pressure equivalent to some 15,000 meters sea depth. The bathyscaphe will be lowered once or twice without passengers before the cotton-wool-haired professor and his assistant go down.

When showing his brain child to a newsmen last week in the main hold of the "Scaldis", Picccard said that it would take one or two hours to get down and "I suppose we shall nose around for the betterment of science until we get bored.' Asked what he expected to find at the bottom of the sea, Piccard said: "I do not know, that is precisely why I am going down"

The bathyscaphe can carry enough oxygen to keep two men alive 32 hours which gives the scientists a comfortable safety margin. A series of 12 dives will be attempted—one every two days beginning in about a month

Piccard applied the double principle of the stratospheric balloon and the submarine. Descent and ascent will be controlled by the ejection of a ballast. Steel bars adjusted to the hull and released by electromagnets operated from within act as ballast

Piccard is no newcomer to these scientific "stunts". In 1932 he climbed by stratspheric balloon to a new world record height of 17,720 meters.

The only newspaperman accompanying the expedition is a reporter from the Belgian National News Agency.—U.P.A

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA

LONDON (U.P.A.): The Argentine Ambassador Ricardo de Labougle, was host at a luncheon in honour of the new British Ambassador to Argentina, Sir John Balfour.

The luncheon, which was held in the imposing edifice of the Argentine. was attended by a select gathering of diplomatic, political, industrial and journalistic personalities. Most of the principal functionaries of the Argentine Embassy were present.

At the champagne, Ambassador de Labougle offered formal and appropriate toasts to the King of England and President Peran and, after an interval delivered a brief and friendly speech. in homage to the new British Ambassador in which he stressed Balfour's sympathetic qualities.

Responding, Balfour replied appropriately in perfect Spanish causing murmers of admiration for his impeccable use of Castilian.—U.P.A.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (A.P.I.): The establishment of an institute with separate departments for psychological research. training and guildance. having a statistics section and a library has been recommended by the committee appointed by the Government of India for this purpose. The istitute, which will work in close collaboration with the central institute of education. will organise research in different branches of educational psychology

TITHWAL RETURNS TO NORMAL

Enemy Suffers Reverses In All Sectors

SRINAGAR, Sept. 18 (API): A party of hundred hostiles equipped with bren guns and mortars, who stealthily crossed the Kishenganga river to launch an offensive on our forward positions and dislocate our lines of communications in the Tithwal sector was frontally faced by Indian army forward troops yesterday. The enemy was chased back to the northern bank of the river.

The fleeing enemy left behind him seven dead counted and was seen carrying ten wounded.

Latest reports from Tithwal show that normal life has returned to the area south of the Kishenganga river which is well protected by Indian troops. Villagers have returned to their homes and have now taken to ploughing their fields in which they are greatly assisted by the Indian troops.

In the same front, during the last twenty-four hours, Indian artillery engaged and silenced enemy machine guns which fired two dozen shells on our forward positions. Enemy twenty-five pounds shelled our position in the south of Tithwal.

In the Pir Panjal pass area, a section of Kashmir State troops encountered an enemy platoon killing four hostiles. In the same area another patrol ambushed a section of the enemy and killed three of them.

Head-On Collision Near Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18 (API): Twenty-one members of the crew were injured, two of them seriously, when the U.P. Bhagalpur-Gaya passenger train collided head-on with the down combined work and van goods train standing at Nawadah on the South Bihar section (Kiul-gay) of the East Indian Railway yesterday, according to information received here. The engines of both the trains were badly damaged and one railway saloon smashed. None of the passengers was, however, injured.

Stop Press

500 KILLED IN LANDSLIDE

GAUHATI (Assam), Sept. 18, (A.P.I.): About 500 people—men, women and children—are believed to have been killed in a landslide which occurred on September 15 in Sadiya Frontier tracts, it is learnt from official sources.

The landslide, which is described as the worst in recent years, was some four miles in breadth and one mile in length and buried the entire village consisting of about sixty houses.

GREATEST U.S. AIR SHOW

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, (U.P.A.): B-29 Superfortresses, roaring into the United States from bases strung from Japan to Germany, began hitting their targets with precision timing in the Air Force's greatest air show.

KREMLIN MEETING

MOSCOW, Sept. 18, (Reuter): Envoys of the three western Powers went to the Kremlin to see M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, at 5 p.m. (local time—2 p.m. G.M.T.), today. The envoys left the Kremlin at 7-30 p.m. (local time) their meeting with M. Molotov having lasted two and a half hours. This was their thirteenth visit to the Kremlin in the series of talks on the German crisis. The last talk was on September 15.

STRICKEN SHIP IN MID-ATLANTIC

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, (Reuter): Two ocean-going tugs were expected to reach today the abandoned British freighter, 'Leicester', wallowing in the hurricane-swept Atlantic 650 miles east of New York. The coast guard said that the tugs foundation Josephine and foundation 'Lillian' were racing to try to salvage her.

NIZAM'S AGENT-GENERAL IN PAKISTAN TO BE RECALLED?

KARACHI, Sept. 18, (API): Hyderabad's Agent-General in Pakistan, Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Khan is expected to be recalled to the State in view of the administrative change-over in Hyderabad, informed quarters forecast here tonight.

Mr. Ahmed was General Manager of Nizam's State Railway before his appointment as the Nizam's Agent-General in Pakistan.

SECURITY MEASURES IN JERUSALEM

Israel Orders Nation-Wide Hunt For Stern Gang Members

LONDON, Sept. 18 (Reuter): The Israeli Government today called on the nation to "rise as one man and uproot the criminal gang responsible" for the murder of the United Nations Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, shot by the Stern Gang in a Jewish-held area of Jerusalem yesterday, a Reuter Tel Aviv despatch reported.

In Paris the United Nations Security Council met this afternoon in an emergency session to examine the situation.

An Israeli Government spokesman announced this morning that 40 people had been arrested so far in Tel Aviv and other places outside Jerusalem in connection with the murder. He could give no details of what was being done in Jerusalem.

Unofficial reports in Tel Aviv said Israeli forces had been ordered to round up all Stern Gang members, with instructions to shoot if necessary and that large-scale arrests had been made in the Holy City where a curfew had been imposed throughout the Jewish area.

The Count's body was flown from Jerusalem to Haifa today on the first stage of its journey home to Sweden.

M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, today decided to place the Palestine question on the agenda of the General Assembly as an additional item.

Expressions of horrow and indignation from all parts of the world were reported by Reuter since immediately after the news of the Count's death, including a promise by Mr. Moshe Shertok, Israeli Foreign Minister, that his Government would take "the sternest measures to bring the assassins to justice."

Dr. Bunche, the Count's successor, today sent Mr. Shertok a message saying that the Provisional Government of Israeli must assume full responsibility for the breach of the truce caused by the murder.

An Israeli Government statement issued today declared: "The Government will use all the force at its command to suppress this insane attempt by gunmen to wreck Israel's relations with the United Nations.

"The Government of Israel is outraged by the appalling crime.

"This murder is an attack on the authority of the United Nations and a calculated assault on the sovereignty of the State of Israel."

"The Israeli statement continued: "The perpetrators of this crime are traitors t the people and enemies of its liberty. The Government is mobilising the entire force of the State to track down the murderers and their accomplices and bring them to justice."

Foreign Consuls in Israel today reported receiving a notice signed by a so-caled "splinter group" of the Stern Gang saying: "We killed Bernadotte because he worked for the British and carried out their orders."

Security measures in Haifa were tightened up today.

All planes due to leave Haifa Airport were grounded while a detailed examination of the passengers was made.

Armed police guarded the Zion Hotel, where the majority of United Nations officials are living.

Expressions of indignation at the assassination and tributes to Count Bernadotte had come from all parts of the world.

Flags were ordered to be flown at half mast at all United Nations establishments throughout the world.

IN PARIS

In Paris the Security Council, called into emergency session to consider action to be taken as a result of the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte adjourned after members had paid tributes to the work and memory of Count Bernadotte.

A deep hush fell on the spacious United Nations Assembly Hall, as the Security Council members and all present rose to their feet to observe a moment of silence in tribute to Count Bernadotte.

OPERATIONS AGAINST BURMA INSURGENTS

RANGOON, Sept. 17. (Reuter): Burma navy patrol boats have been in action against insurgents in the narrow waterways of the Irrawaddy delta near the rice exporting port of Bassein, a Government communique reported to-night.

The communique also said 5 insurgents had been killed in clashes in the Toungoo district, on the Rangoon-Mandalay railway.

It reported mopping up operations in the Tharawaddy district, on the Rangoon-Prome railway.

An unconfirmed report stated the small town of Danubyu, in the delta, had been recaptured by Government forces.

Nehru's Condolence Message

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18, (U.P.I.): The following telegram has been sent to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"On behalf of the people and Government of India, and on my behalf, I wish to convey to you our sense of horror at the dastardly assassination of Count Bernadotte.

"Please convey our sympathy to his family".

New Ship-Building Yard In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, September 18, (API): A conference of representatives of the Government of West Bengal, the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways held here yesterday discussed the possibility of locating a new ship-building yard near Calcutta. The proposed yard will be designed to produce ocean going vessals from 8 to 10 thousand tons capacity.

NEW YORK TO ATHENS FLIGHT

ATHENS, Sept. 18, (Reuter): A United States B-W 9 Superfortress bomber arrived here today on a week-end visit concluding the first non-stop flight ever made from New York to Athens.

PEACE & TRANQUILITY MAINTAINED DURING HYDERABAD CRISIS

B.G. Kher's Tribute To People

POONA, Sept. 18, (A.P.I.): The Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, today congratulated the people of India, particularly, the people of Bombay province, for maintaining peace and tranquillity during the period of the Indian police action in Hyderabad.

The Premier who has speaking in the Bombay Legislative Assembly said that "Enemies of India" had predicted that since Hyderabad was a Muslim State, any action by the Government of India in regard to Hyderabad would "terrible agitate" the Muslims not only of Hyderabad, but the fact that the people of India as a whole h: l maintained amicable relations among themselves showed that those beliefs were merely wishes which fortunately did not come true.

The people of India had learnt that religious dissension and fratricidal war resulted only in untold suffering and benefited no one.

Mr. Kher was loudly cheered when he said: "If there is any Government that is wedded to the principles of a secular democracy, it is the Government that is headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru".

SARDAR PATEL TO ADDRESS ALLAHABAD 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18 (UPI): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, will deliver the annual Convocation Address of the Allahabad University to be held on November 27 next, the United Press of India learns authoritatively.

6 KILLED IN MALAYA INCIDENTS

SINGAPORE, Sept. 17 (Reuter): Six persons were killed and five wounded in Malaya terrorist incidents today. Two Chinese terrorists were killed while the police lost two Malays killed and two wounded. Two Chinese civilians were killed and three others wounded.

B.P.C.C. Resolution On Hyderabad Victory

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held this evening at Congress House unanimously adopted a resolution conveying "their warmest congratulations and feelings of gratefulness to the Government of India and Lieut.-General Maharaj Rajendra Singhji, the Commander of the Hyderabad Campaign, for the brilliant success of that campaign".

The resolution, which was moved by the President of the Committee, Mr. S. K. Patil, added: "The soldiers of Free India have given a resounding and unmistakable demonstration of their readiness and ability to defend the Freedom of their country. Long Live India and Her Defence Forces".

The resolution was passed amidst resounding cheers.

In the course of its proceedings, Mr. Patil said that the nominations for the elections of the President of the Indian National Congress have to be filed by October 10. Mr. Patil believed that the names of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the present Congress President, and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya were mentioned in this connection in Congress circles in Delhi. Personally speaking, said Mr. Patil, he would like Dr. Rajendra Prasad to continue to carry the heavy responsibility of the head of the biggest political organisation in the country despite his frail health and his asthma trouble. Because, added Mr. Patil, at this critical period in the nation's history, the only person who could take on his shoulders this heavy burden was Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The Committee postponed the consideration of a resolution moved by a member appealing to the Central and Provincial Governments to replace English by India's national language in all Government offices and also asking Congress members of Bombay legislature and the Bombay Municipal Corporation to use India's national language in the deliberations of the respective bodies.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee also decided to extend its full support to the co-operative movement in the country and directed all Congressmen in the city to help in every possible way this movement.

Mr. Patil speaking on the resolution reminded the members that the new constitution of the Congress blessed by Mahatma Gandhi clearly envisaged and visualised the future of the country based on the idea that it should be a commonwealth of co-operative villages and towns. Therefore, he said that the co-operative movement deserved all support from Congressmen all over the country.

Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. Purushottam Thakkar, General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., have prepared a fortnight-programme for celebrating Gandhi Jayanti in a befitting manner this year. The Jayanti begins on September 25 and the B.P.C.C. has arranged every day lectures by all those who were closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram Ashram like Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Shree J. C. Kumarappa, and each one of them will speak on different aspect of Mahatma Gandhi's life and work for the cause of the country.

The programme was approved by the Committee

Mr. Nathalal Parekh was appointed by the Committee as a member of the Constructive Programme Committee.

INDIA'S FOOD CONTROL POLICY

Announcement Likely On Monday

NEW DELHI, September 18, (API): The conference of Provincial Premiers and Food Ministers today, considered and approved the reports of two sub-committees appointed yesterday. It is stated that if the recommendations of the sub-committees are accepted by the Central Government, the policy of gradual reversion to food control as regards procurements and distribution through rationing, to the extent which prevailed last year, would be enforced in the country; the actual time for implementing the policy being determined by the circumstances of each province.

It is considered likely that the Government of India's decision will be announced by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister, at a press conference on Monday.

Rajaji Congratulates C-In-C

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18, (U.P.I.): In a letter to the Commander-in-Chief Indian Army the Governor-General has expressed high appreciation of the efficiency and exemplary discipline displayed by the officers and men of the Indian Army in the "task in Hyderabad".

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 1, 2004
Muslim: Zilkad 15, 1367
Parsi: Farvardin 17, 1318
Sunrise: 6-27 a.m
Sunset: 18-38 p.m.
Hightide: 00-24, 12-37
Lowtide: 06-18, 18-42

Domestic Occurrence

CURSETJI, Dr. Jehangir Jamsetji, brother of late Mr. Ardeshir Jamsetji Cursetji, husband of Bai Firojbai, and father of Dr. Khurshed, Jamshed, Behman, and Phiroze, passed away on 18th September at 11-55 a.m. at his residence, "Mon Repos", 55 Worli Sea Face; Funeral at Bhabha's Bungli on Sunday 19th September, 1948 at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

Today's Engagement

MARATHA-MANDIR: Second annual general meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, under the presidentship of H. H Maharaja of Jawhar.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Celebration of 'Onam' under presidentship of Mr. K. G. Jacob (Collector of Customs) Bombay at 4-30 p.m. today, Podar College Hall, Matunga.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Buildg. Flora Fountain: Public lecture followed by questions and answers on 'Two Minds in Man: Kama-Manas and Buddhi-Manas' 6-15 p.m. today (Sunday)

CHILDREN'S MARTYRS' DAY: Bengali boys and girls of the Mani Mela will celebrate the "Sahid Din" and pay homage to the Martyrs by staging small dramas depcting their lines at 5 p.m. today in the Podar College Hall, Matunga. Brother Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari (Children's Association), will preside.

BOMBAY MAHILA SANGH (AIWC) KALYANI: Indian People's Theatre Association in aid of Bombay Mahila Sangh (AIWC) at the Excelsior Theatre at 9-30 a.m today (Sunday).

SLEATER ROAD PARSEE MANDAL: Managing Committee's meeting today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T) at Mr. D. Mehta's place, No 1, Sleater House (2nd floor) No. 2. Sleater Road.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. P. P. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Mars, what it denotes in horoscops" at 4 p.m. and Mr. K. V. Bhatt on "Pitruyan" at 5 p.m. today at the Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty Road, Bombay.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION BOMBAY: Half-yearly general body meeting at 3-0 p.m. at 17. Raghunath Dadaji St., Fort.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY: Today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Evensong, and Sermon by the Bishop of Bombay. Subject: THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS, 1948.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Opening ceremony of the ambulance car presented to the Arya Samaj, Fort, will be performed by the Hon. Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (I.S.T) at Kanji Khetsey Bhatia Wadi, Mint Road, Fort.

SIND BRAHMA SAMAJ: Anniversary day of Sind Brahma Samajes will be celebrated in the Prathna Samaj (Girgaum) Bombay, today (Sunday).

4-30 to 5-30 p.m. Kirtan & Short speeches in Hindi by Mr. Rewachand Mirchandani & Miss S. C. Samtani on "The significance of the day". 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. upasana by Principal N. D. Gurbaxani.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at the Ramkrishna Mission Library Hall today (Sunday) morning at 9 a.m. He will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Shri Ramakrishna in Hindi and English at the same place on Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Mr. V. M. Tarkundi, will speak on "NEW HUMANISM" in the Shrimat Anandashrama Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, at 5 p.m. today when Mr. N. L. Kodikal, the President of the Association will preside.

F. S. U: Opening of the Exhibition "THIRTY YEARS OF THE LAND OF SOVIETS" at at the Cama Hall, apollo Street, at 6 p.m. tomorrow (Monday). The programme includes two Soviet Films in technicolour "TRIUMPH OF YOUTH" and "GLORY TO MOSCOW". The Exhibition is open from 20th to 25th September.

APPEAL TO BLOOD DONORS

Respond To Call Of Mercy

Blood donors in large numbers are required to meet the increasing demands for blood and plasma from various general hospitals in the City and the Province.

WHERE TO DONATE

All the philanthropic and humanitarian members of the public are requested to help in this humanitarian work by giving their blood at any of the following centres where arrangements have been made to collect blood from the donors on behalf of the Blood Transfusion Service and where they will be attended to promptly:—

1. Blood Bank at the Indian Red Cross Society Office Town Hall, Fort. 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. (Telephone 24468).
2. Blood Bank at the Haffkine Institute, Parel. 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. (Telephone No. 60084).
3. J. J. Hospital, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. (Telephone No. 42103).
4. G. T. Hospital, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. (Telephone No. 26773).
5. St. George's Hospital, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. (Telephone No. 20086).

NO ILL EFFECTS

It may be mentioned that persons giving their blood will not suffer from any ill-effects of any kind as a result of this donation. The donors who offer themselves for giving blood will be examined medically and only persons who are found fit will be selected for blood donation.

SHANMUKANANDA FINE ARTS SOCIETY

Karnataki music recital by Sangeetha Kalanidhi Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer (vocal), Master Krishnan (violin) and Nagerkoil Ganesan—Mridangam today at 5-0 p.m. (S.T) at the S.I.E.S. School Hall, Matunga G. I. P.

Mr. Mavlankar For London

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18 (API): Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament returned today from Bombay. He will leave by air for Delhi on 20th September, and from Delhi he will fly with Mrs. Mavlankar to London on 22nd September leading the Indian parliamentary delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

BOMBAY Sunday:
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhairavi sung by Mohd. Ismail 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad violin par Prabhat Bhairav 9-0 Bhatkhandeji Ki Yad Men a programme in memory of the late Pandit Bhatkhande. Raag-Malika: selected rare raags from Pt. Bhatkhande's "Kramik Pustaqmala": played by Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-13 Chatur Pandit and progress of Music a talk by Ramanlal Mehta 9-18 "Hindustani Sangeet Paddhati" Men—Raag Deshi 11-0 Film Music 11-30 "Munjal Mehta" a drama in Gujarati 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News 12-15 S. N. Ratanjankar Raag Suha 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Gajanan Karnad Thumri on Violin 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch hour 4-20 Chidanand Nagarkar Khayal Vilambit aur Drut ghazal 5-0 Mohammad Rafi 5-15 Gammat Jammat a programme in Marathi for children 5-45 Ranjan Joshi 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Seeta Moolky vocal 6-45 Rabab Vadan by Shingul 7-0 Table Par Gat Toda by Vinayak Sakhalkar 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Concanim Geeten 7-30 Ranjan Joshi 7-45 Mohammad Rafi 8-0 Ranjan Joshi 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad violin par Kedara aur Stage Dhun 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC News Relay 94-0 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Mark Robinson—Piono 10-25 Roshan Pundole—Soprano 10-35 George Lester—Violoncello.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a. m. Subah Ke Raag.

31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5-45 p.m. Nanalal Krut Geeto sung by AIR Artist 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61. 48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 Kolak Krut Geeto sung by AIR Artist 8-15 Mohammad Rafi 9-0 Chidanand Nagarkar vocal music 10-0 Seeta Moolky Dhan dhan bhag 10-30 Chidanand Nagarkar vocal music.

Census Of Firearms In Merged Areas

The Government of Bombay has decided to take a census of all the firearms in the Banas Kantha, Mahi Kantha and Dangs Districts and other States areas integrated with or merged into the Province of Bombay. The District Magistrates and Chief Administrators concerned have been empowered to take the census.

Provision For Changing Name Of Registered Society

The Societies Registration Act, 1860, in its application to the Province of Bombay, is being amended so as to make provision for changing the name of a society. In the absence of such a provision, a registered society cannot claim any of the benefits of the Act if its registered name is changed. The amending Bill was published in the Bombay Government Gazette (Part V), of September 17.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Goodlass Wall Limited and the workmen (including clerical and other staff) employed under it in its factory at Lower Parel, Bombay, and that between the Elephant Oil Mills Limited and its employees in its factory at Mazgaon, Bombay, have been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Court of Mr. Salim M. Merchant.

Proposed Grain Market Area

The Government of Bombay intends to regulate, under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, the purchase and sale of cotton (ginned and unginned), tur, val, udid, castor-seed, paddy, (husked and unhusked) and jowar in the area of Bardoli taluka and Valod Mahal of the Surat district. Any objections or suggestions received by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, on or before October 30, 1948, will be considered by the Government.

Pensioners Of Local Bodies

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in its application to the Province of Bombay, is being amended to provide for exemption from attachment of stipends and gratuities allowed to pensioners of local authorities. The intention is to bring the pensions paid by local authorities on par with those paid by the Government in regard to protection from attachment.

The Bill was published in the Bombay Government Gazette of September 16.

Anand Market Area

The area within a radious of 13 miles from Anand Town in Kaira District, comprising 43 villages has been declared by the Government of Bombay to be a Market Area from October 15, 1948, for transactions in tur, mug, udid, val and gram.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Sept. 18, (A.P.I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday the 18th September 1948:—

Observations from the United Provinces and north-west India are almost completely absent. The "low" over the southern districts of the United Provinces has probably become unimportant.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Konkan, local in Orissa, and scattered in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Malabar and south-east Madras.

FORECAST UNTIL 19TH EVENING: Monsoon will continue weak outside Orissa and the Konkan.

Weather Chart

POONA, Sept. 18, (A.P.I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from Sept. 17 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.), on September 18 1948.

Ahmedabad 95 77 0 8.2 minus 19.2, BOMBAY 85 74 0.9 60.4 minus 3.7, Calcutta 93 93 81 0 44.1 plus 0.7, Cuttack 94 80 0 5 45.0 plus 2.2, Delhi 95 74 0 29.8 plus 9.0, Lucknow 88 77 0 41.7 plus 8.4, Patna 91 81 0 37.1 minus 0.1, Shillong 75 62 0 69.5 plus 19.0, Simla 68 56 0 39.7 minus 4.5.

ANTI-FEE INCREASE WEEK IN NOVEMBER

Bombay Students' Union's Decision At Convention

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Students' Union today called upon students of the Province to observe an "anti-fee-increase week' to protest against the increase in fees in secondary schools as recommended by the Ghate-Parulekar Committee. Protest meetings, processions and morcha to Government offices will be staged in observance of the week which will commence on November 23 and will continue till November 30.

These decisions were taken by a convention of students and teachers from various parts of the province, organised by the Students' Union.

Another resolution passed at the convention described the increase in fees as "the new tax on education" and warned the students to be prepared for a struggle to secure their demands.

The meeting urged the Government of Bombay to reduce the tuition fees in secondary schools by 50 per cent within the next month.

Miss Susheela Madiman, who presided over the meeting, observed that the Congress, which promised to impart free education, had conveniently ignored their pledge when they were on the saddle of power.

Mr. N. M. Joshi strongly opposing the increase in fees described the hardships of the poor parents and suggested that the rich should be taxed more to impart free education, if possible, to those students without sufficient means.

The convention was addressed by delegates, teachers and representatives of mahilasanghs in the province.

Textile Press Note

The Transport Section of the Textile Commissioner's Office, Bombay, will receive applications for movement of piecegoods held by dealers only to stations in the following areas on Tuesday, the 21st September 1948 between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12 Noon: Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Jaisalmer.

Chief Controller Of Imports In Bombay

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

Mr. G. R. Kamat, Chief Controller of Imports, will arrive in Bombay on September 19, 1948 and will stay in the city for five days His address is care of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Exchange Building Ballard Estate.

Village Bodies To Help Development Work

In order to supervise the rural development work done by the various Government Departments and District Rural Development Boards, the Government of Bombay has proposed to create agencies which will form a sort of liaison between the Boards and the villagers. They will also provide information about their respective villages, which is often required by the Boards.

In order of priority, these agencies will be (1) village co-operative societies—credit, multi-purpose or better farming—, (2) gram panchayats (3) and village improvement committees.

The Government has directed that the village co-operative societies should provide, under their by-laws, for the appointment of rural development sub-committees and the District Rural Development Boards should nominate on these committees as their representatives, persons who will be doing rural development work in the villages concerned.

Where there are no gram panchayats or co-operative societies, the District Rural Development Board should nominate village improvement committees entrusted with the rural development work and for supplying information required by the Board. The Government desires that as many of these committees as possible, should be set up during the Gram Sudhar Saptaha, which commences on October 2, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday. The Saptaha would offer good opportunities for the committees to make their functions known to the villagers and also to make a start with their work.

Boy's Body Found Floating In Tank

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Amritlal 12 years old boy was found floating in Mumba Devi tank, yesterday. The dead body was claimed by the deceased's brother Bhogilal, at the Princess Street police station, who stated that his brother had gone for kite flying and did not return at all.

INDIAN MILITARY GOVERNOR TAKES OVER HYDERABAD

10-Hour Curfew Imposed In State Capital

Laik Ali Cabinet Members Under House Arrest

OUR TROOPS TO GUARD NIZAM'S PALACE

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 18, (A.P.I.): Within three hours of the surrender of Nizam's armed forces to the Indian Army Commander, Major-General J. N. Choudhry, the latter established his headquarters at Lake View guest house, the place where India's Agent-General, Mr. K. M. Munshi, was in detention for nearly 96 hours, writes the Special Correspondent of the Associated Press of India giving a first-hand account of life in Hyderabad during the five days of the Indian Army's march.

LT. GEN. RAJENDRASINHJI, D.S.O. G.O.C.-IN-C. SOUTHERN COMMAND.

No time has been lost by the Indian authorities in taking steps to establish law and order in the State for which the "Police Action" against Hyderabad was taken. As the local administration has virtually collapsed, Major-General Ch udhry has been appointed Military Governor of Hyderabad State. He has taken complete charge of the administration of the State.

Almost the first act of Major-General Chaudhry on taking over the administration of Hyderabad was to order a ten-hour curfew from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. to ensure peace and to order the surrender of all private arms from 7 a.m. on Sunday.

Maj.-Gen. El Edroos erstwhile commander of the Hyderabad armed forces, has been made responsible for maintaining law and order in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and their suburbs until Indian Army troops take over tomorrow.

KASIM RAZVI'S MOVEMENTS

Syed Kasim Razvi leader of the Razakar organisation was ordered to be arrested immediately Razvi was reported to have suddenly disappeared presumably having gone underground. Reports here tonight stated that having modelled his Razakar organisation after Hitler's Storm Troopers, Razvi may be attempting to create another Hitler legend. One report said he was last seen on Thursday afternoon at his Dar-es-Salaam office in Hyderabad with a revolver in his hand. There was an unconfirmed report current in the city throughout yesterday and today that Razvi might have committed suicide as he is reported to have told some of his followers that in the event of Indian Army troops overpowering the Nizam's forces, he would not fall into their hands. There was another report tha Razvi had told them that he had finally changed his mind and dared the India Government to try him as a war criminal.

LAIK ALI AND CO. UNDER ARREST

Members of the Laik Ali Cabinet who refused to allow the Nizam to come to terms with the India Government and forced the latter to take "Police Action" against Hyderabad are being detained under house arrest.

RAZAKARS CREATE TRONBLE

The Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities have been quiet excepting for an attempt tonight at Bolarum by Razakars to create trouble when they opened fire on a party of people who were celebrating the entry of Indian troops in Secunderabad. Casualties are not known. There was also some trouble in Secunderabad where a party of Razakars are reported to have opened fire on a crowd

MINES DELAY SURRENDER CEREMONY BY 41 HOURS

The entry of Indian Army troops into Hyderabad and the actual surrender ceremony which was originally scheduled to take place at midday were unexpectedly delayed by heavy mining of the Sholapur-Hyderabad Road at a point 20 miles west of Secunderabad. The mining was done by the Nizam's forces before the 'cease-fire' order was given by the Nizam yesterday. Having mined the road the Nizam's forces did not know how to clear it and it took nearly five hours for Indian sappers and miners to clear the road to ensure the safe and sure passage of the Indian armoured column under Maj-Gen. J. N. Chaudhry. Therefore the actual surrender ceremony took place at 4-30 p.m. instead of at 12 noon

As yet majority of the Nizam's armed forces are reported to have abandoned their arms and deserted their battalions. Indian Army troops have not so far seen any trace of the Nizam's Air Force. Four dummy planes are reported to have been found at the Bidar Airport.

FLOODING RIVER TO HAMPER INDIAN TROOPS

The Nizam's Government in their last-minute frantic effort to prevent or at least delay the entry of Indian Army troops into Hyderabad are reported to have let out large quantities of water from their reservoir into the Moti River, hoping that such flooding would retard the Indian Army's progress. It is not known how far this action will affect the city's water supply during the coming months.

HYDERABAD RADIO'S FALSE PROPAGANDA

The Hyderabad Radio and "Meezan" the mouthpiece of the Majlis organisation till the last minute went on telling the people of Hyderabad and the Razakars and the Hyderabad forces that Hyderabad had stayed the progress of Indian Army troops on all fronts. The "Meezan" went to the extent of saying yesterday a few hours before the cease-fire order of the Nizam that the state forces were on the offensive.

AIR VICE MARSHAL S. MUKHERJI, O.B.E.

AIRFIELDS TAKEN OVER

The Royal Indian Air Force tonight took over control of the four major airfields and three landing grounds in Hyderabad State.

These are: Hakimpet Airport, the Begumpet Airport, the Bidar and Warangal Airports. The three landing grounds are located in Aurangabad, Vikarabad and Adilabad.

SURRENDER OF HYDERABAD ARMY'S ARMS

All arms belonging to the Hyderabad Army which are concentrated in the Golconda Fort, it is understood will be surrendered to the Indian Army Commander tomorrow morning.

Following the cease fire order the Nizam's Palace is heavily guarded by the Nizam's police and armed forces who will be replaced by Indian Army troops tomorrow.

Very few members of the Nizam's armed forces are reported to have returned to headquarters from the battle

(Continutd on Page 17)

MAJ. GEN. J. N. CHAUDHURY.

MAJ.-GEN. D. S. BRAR, G.O.C. WHO CAPTURED AURANGABAD.

'MASTERPIECE OF EFFICIENCY'

Sardar's Message To C-In-C

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18, (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister has congratulated the officers and men of Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force on the successful conclusion of the Hyderabad operations.

In a letter to the Commander-in-Chief Indian Army General Sir Roy Bucher Sardar Patel says: "The speed and the skill of these operations cannot fail to extort admiration even from our severest critics and I have no doubt that history will record these operations as masterpiece of efficiency organisation and all-round co-operation. The Indian Army has added one more chapter to its glorious record of ahievements and I should like to convey to you and through you to all those who have had a hand in these operations my personal thanks for the part which each one has played in it. We are really proud of them all."

TO THE AIRFORCE

In a communication to Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief Royal Indian Air Force the Deputy Prime Minister observes: "To the officers and men of the Royal Indian Air Force I should like to send a personal message of thanks and congratulations on the great part they have played in the successful termination of the Hyderabad operations. This infant Air Force has had to be in the very first few months tasks which would have taxed a longer established institution. They have given creditable performance wherever they have the cause of their country and web been called into service in the cause of their country and we have noting but warmest praise for their valliant efforts. May the Air Force continue to grow in strength and efficiency."

In another message, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel asked Shri K. M. Munshi India's Agent General at Hyderabad to convey his warmest congratulations to Lieut. Gen. Rajendrasinhji G.O.C.-in Souther Command and Maj-Gen J. N. C. Choudhory. Describing the Hyderabad operation as a master piece of organisation and efficiency", The Deputy Prime Minister has in this message conveyed his personal thanks to all officers and men who took part in this operation.

TRIBUTE TO MUKHERJEE

The Deputy Prime Minister has sent a personal message of congratulations to Air Vice Marshal S. Mukherjee.

The telegram reads: "My heartiest congratulations on successful termination of Hyderabad operations. Air Force under your command has done splendidly and please convey to all officers and men my personal thanks and best wishes"

INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER CLASH

Troops Exchange Fire For Six Hours

LAHORE, September 18, (API): A little after twelve noon on Sept. 17, 1948 the West Punjab Border Police on patrol duty near the village of Vismian in Lahore District was fired at by Platoon No. 151 of the Indian Military posted at Mula Kot says a press note.

"As members of the Border Police returned their fire the Indian Military stationed at Pul Kanjri began shelling the border villages of Thathi Koda and Thatha Tarraran in Pakistan territory.

In the exchange of firing that followed one civilian Sikh was killed and a foot constable of our border police received injuries on his knee. The firing continued for nearly six hours but latest reports indicate that the situation is now under control.

SUCCESSOR TO BERNADOTTE

Dr. Ralph Bunche Assumes Charge

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 18, (Reuter): Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who has temporarily assumed charge of the United Nations mission in Palestine following the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, is a 43-year-old grandson of an American negro slave.

Dr. Bunche is a college professor who has been working on the Palestine problem since it was brought before the United Nations early last year.

Himself a negro, his speciality has been looking into the problems of non-self-governing peoples as Director of the United Nations division of trusteeship which with trust territories.

Mr. George Barnes, the United Nations Chief Press Officer, after a series of overseas telephone conversations with U.N. officials said at Lake Success last night that Mr. Bunche himself escaped death with Count Bernadotte only by a "near miracle."

In 1928 Dr. Bunche became head of the Political Science Department at Howard University in Washington. He left there to work in the United States office of strategic services and later in the State Department. After attending early U.N. conference as a United States official, Dr. Bunche joined the U.N. Secretariat.

Chaudhury's Broadcast To Hyderabad People

HYDERABAD, Sept. 18 (API): Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of the Hyderabad State, broadcasting tonight from the Hyderabad station congratulated the citizens of Hyderabad for maintaining disciplined calm in the last one week of strain and anxiety. He assured them that their interests would be safe in the hands of the Indian Union troops and said that all law-abiding citizens—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and others —would receive justice from his Government and they had nothing to fear from them.

General Chaudhury announced that the Hyderabad Army Commander, Maj.-Gen. El Edroos had been asked to maintain law and order in the city of Hiderabad and Secunderabad under his direction till such time as the Indian Army was able to take over.

POONA Sept. 18 (A.P.I.)

Major General Chaudhary, who led the main force, was in command of the first armoured division, it is now learnt. One of the youngest among India's army commanders, Major General Chaudhry is regarded as one of the shrewdest brains in the Indian army. Before he came to take command of the Sholapur column he was Chief of General Staff at Delhi. In the last war he led the armoured brigade that swept down on Rangoon from the Pegu side to drive out the Japanese.

The task so ably performed in Hyderabad adds one more glorious chapter to the record of the Indian army since India became free. It saved millions of lives on both sides of the partition line after August 15. This was its first great task.

State Of Emergency In Burma

RANGOON, September 18, (Reuter): The Burmese President, Sao Shwe Tahike, today announced a "State of Emergency" throughout the Union of Burma in view of disturbed conditions prevailing in the country.

Tonight's Government communique said troops had been rushed to the defence of the small town of Bogale, in the Delta Area, which was surrounded by insurgents.

"END COMMUNAL ANTAGONISM"

Nehru's Broadcast Appeal For Consolidation Of Gains

ELECTION OF HYDERABAD CONSEMBLY WHEN STATE RETURNS TO NORMAL

NEW DELHI, SEPT. 18 (A.P.I.): THE PRIME MINISTER, PANDIT NEHRU, BROADCASTING TO THE NATION TONIGHT ON HYDERABAD REJOICED AT THE WAY IN WHICH THE INDIAN ARMY HAD CARRIED OUT THE TASK LIKE TRUE SOLDIERS, WITH SKILL, EXPEDITION ND FOREBEARANCE STRICTLY OBSERVING ALL CODES OF HONOUR. HE WAS GREATLY PLEASED WITH THE RESPONSE OF THE PEOPLE BOTH MUSLIM AND NON-MUSLIM, TO THE CALL FOR RESTRAINT AND DISCIPLINE.

APPEAL TO PAKISTAN

Pandit Nehru urged that this should be an example and a pledge for the future. "Henceforth let there be no talk or hint of communal antagonism", he urged.

Pandit Nehru made a special appeal to the people of Pakistan, "our countrymen till yesterday and still as near to us, to cast aside their fear and suspicion and to join us in the work of peace."

NIZAM CONGRATULATED

The Prime Minister congratulated the Nizam "for acting rightly even at this late hour."

He assured that the future of Hyderabad would be determined in accordance with the wishes of her people. That future, he was sure lay in the closest association with India. History, geography and cultural traditions bore witnesses to that fact.

TEXT OF BROADCAST

Following is the text of the Prime Minister's broadcast:

"I am going to speak to you about Hyderabad. You know already the swift developments that have taken place there in the course of the last five days. You know that the action that our Government undertook in Hyderabad has achieved its object. Our troops are in Secunderabad cantonment. The Razakars, who did so much mischief during the past few months, have been banned and are being disbanded. New problems now face us and we shall have to deal with them wisely, keeping in view the well-being of all the people of India, including Hyderabad.

It is natural that we should rejoice at this swift termination of this action that we undertook after prolonged and painful thought and much deliberation. As I have repeatedly said, we are men of peace, hating war and the last thing we desire is to come into armed conflict with anyone. Nevertheless circumstances which you know well, compelled us to take this action in Hyderabad. Fortunately it was brief and we return with relief to the paths of peace again.

TRIBUTE TO ARMED FORCES

We rejoice at the splendid way in which officers and men of our armed forces have carried out this work like true soldiers, with skill, expedition and forbearance, strictly observing all codes of honour. What has pleased me most during these pas. six days is the splendid response of our people, both Muslim and non-Muslim, to the call of restraint and discipline and the test of unity. " is a remarkable thing, and one which is full of good augury for the future, that not a single communal incident occurred in the whole length and breadth of this great country. I am deeply grateful for this.

I should also like to congratulate the people of Hyderabad, who, during these days of trial, kept calm and helped the cause of peace. Many persons warned us of risks and dangers that we faced and of the communal trouble that might bismirch our land. But our people have falsified these prophets and demonstrated that when crisis comes, they can face it with courage, dignity and calm.

Let this be an example and a pledge for the future. Henceforth let there be no talk or hint of communal antagonism. We must bury the false doctrine and the ignoble urges that have given rise to this antagonism and build firmly the United India for which we laboured for long in the past, and in which every Indian, to whatever religion he might belong, has equal rights and opportunities.

We rejoice today, and rightly, but let us remember that a great nation and a great people do not lose their balance whether in adversity or in success. We have faced many adversities and overcome them. We have to face success also without getting intoxicated by it.

LET US CONSOLIDATE OUR GAINS

We must take this opportunity to consolidate our real gains—the gains in unity, goodwill, and mutual forbearance. I should like at this moment to appeal to the people of Pakistan, our countrymen till yesterday and still as near to us, to cast aside their fear and suspicion and to join us in in the work of peace.

To the people of Hyderabad, both Muslim and non-Muslim, I should like to send my greetings.

It has been a sorrow to us that there should have been an armed conflict among the people of this country. Happily that is over. An evil course war followed by the ruling clique in Hyderabad, and that led to this unfortunate conflict. I am glad that His Exalted Highness the Nizam realised that he had acted wrongly and had been misled and that he wisely retraced his steps. He is to be congratulated on acting rightly even at this late hour. Much misery and complication of issues might have been avoided if this right action had been taken a little earlier.

FUTURE OF HYDERABAD

But I do not wish to speak of the past now and I do not wish anyone to harbour ill-will any more.

We have stated clearly that the future of Hyderabad will be determined in accordance with the wishes of the people. We shall stand by that declaration.

That future, I am convinced, lies in the closest association with India. History, geography and cultural traditions bear witness to this fact.

For the present our Military Commander will be in charge of Hyderabad, for much work has to be done before normality is restored. He has been charged by us to interfere as little as possible with the normal life of the people of the State, in town and village alike, which must go on as before.

As soon as this immediate task is over, other arrangements will be made and later steps will be taken for the elections of a Constituent Assembly, which will determine the constitutional structure of Hyderabad.

I would repeat that, we do not consider, as we have not considered in the past, Hyderabad as something different or allien from us. Her people, whether Hindu or Muslim, are our kith and kin and shares with us in the great heritage of India.

U. N. KASHMIR COMMISSION

Visit To Biggest Refugee Camp In State

SRINAGAR, Sept. 18, (A.P.I.): The Members of the United Nations Kashmir Commission who went to Jammu returned to Srinagar this morning after a two-day tour.

During their stay in Jammu they visited Suchetgar, a border village adjoining the Pakistan frontier, and saw for themselves visible evidences of destruction wrought on the neighbouring villages inside Kashmir State territory by the raiders. Local military commanders explained to the members the latest military situation there.

The members also visited the Nagrota Refugee Camp the biggest in Kashmir run by the Government of India, with a total population of twenty-two thousand refugees. They walked round the camp and listened to tales of atrocities committed on these refugees by raiders at Mirpur, Bhimbar and other districts of Jammu.

Two of the members of the Commission who are visiting western Kashmir are expected here today. After their arrival there will be a full meeting of the Commission when they will finalise their interim report to the Security Council and also draw up their schedule of the return journey to Europe.

It is likely that the Commission would receive fresh instructions from the Security Council of the basis of its interim report in which case the members of the Commission will come back to India and Pakistan.

Unidentified Plane Attempts To Land In Secunderabad

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (UPI): An unidentified plane attempted to land at the Secunderabad aerodrome last night. The plane, however, could not do so as no signaller was there to receive it.

The mystery of the plane is unsolved but it is suspected that it belonged to Sydney Cotton.

MAJ. GEN. A. A. RUDRA, O.B.E. AREA COMMANDER, MADRAS.

INDIAN TROOPS' MISSION NOT OVER YET

Special Order Of The Day From Southern Command

POONA, September 18, (API): In a special Order of the Day issued today to his troops who had reached the capital of Hyderabad State, Lt. General Rajendrasinhji, GOC-in Chief of the Southern command declared that their task was not over yet. 'You were ordered', he said, 'to enter Hyderabad to enforce respect for law and order and to ensure the safety and peace of millions, non-Muslims and Muslims alike. I have no doubt that you will continue to carry out your duties in aid of the civil power devotedly, regardless of personal sacrifices."

The General's Order of the Day reads: "The Troops under my Command entered Hyderabad State on September 13 and have reached the capital and all their subsidiary objectives. I am very happy to say how well every one of you has carried out his duties. You were given a difficult and delicate task to perform. By discipline, loyalty and devotion to duty you have acquitted yourselves magnificently. You have acted in the spirit of the best traditions of the Indian Army. Well done. I am proud of you.

"Your task is not over yet. You were ordered to enter Hyderabad to enforce respect for law order and to ensure the safety and peace of millions, non-Muslims and Muslims alike. I have no douot that you will continue to carry out your duties in aid of the civil power devotedly, regardless of personal sacrifices.

"I may not be able to visit all of you for some time to come, but I need not stress that I shall be closely following your work.

HYDERABAD STILL ON U. N. COUNCIL AGENDA

PARIS, Sept. 18, (Reuter): Hyderabad's decision to withdraw its complaint against India from the United Nations does mean that this question automatically falls from the Security Council's agenda, according to official information here. United Nations officials have not yet received a formal request from the Nizam's Government to have the matter withdrawn and, meanwhile, the meeting of the Security Council remains scheduled for Monday.

It is pointed out here that even if the complaint against India is withdrawn, the matter can, by a decision of the council remain on the agenda

NIZAM'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MOIN NAWAZ JUNG

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 18 (A.P.I.) The Nizam today forwarded to Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Agent General a letter addressed to Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur, leader of the Hyderabad Delegation to the U. N. Security Council, ordering him to withdraw Hyderabad's appeal before the U. N. Security Council, ordering him to withdraw Hyderabad's appeal before the Security Council. Mr. Munshi has passed on the order to Delhi for onward transmission to Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur at Paris.

ATTEMPT ON BURMESE EX-MINISTER'S LIFE

Hand Grenade Thrown At Car: Assailant Escapes

RANGOON, Sept. 18 (Reuter): U. Tin Tut, former Burmese Foreign Minister, was lying unconscious in a Rangoon hospital today after an unknown assailant tried to assassinate him by throwing a grenade into his car.

His condition was at first described as "not serious" but later reports said his injuries were graver than at first admitted.

The assailant escaped.

The attempt was made as the former minister's car was passing down one of Rangoon's main streets.

POLITICAL MOTIVE ALLEGED

Observers here considered the motive for the attack was probably political, and believed it was carried out by an agent of the insurgent forces.

U. Tin Tut, who became a Brigadier with his recent appointment as Inspector-General of the New Union Auxion Auxiliary Force, will receive a blood transfusion before being moved into a private ward which has been prepared for him in Rangoon General Hospital.

U. Tin Tut was first Burmese High Commissioner in London after Burma attained Dominion status in 1947, but was recalled within a fortnight to become minister without portfolio and later Foreign Minister in the Cabinet formed after the mass assassination of General Aung San's Cabinet in July that year. Two months ago he resigned his cabinet post to take up the army appointment in view of the critical military situation.

DEFIED PAST ATTEMPTS

Barrister, economist, and serving army officer, U. Tin Tut was educated at Cambridge. Although no slave to superstition, he has admitted to a belief that a Buddhist charm tattooed on his back many years ago by a monk has helped preserve him from past attempts on his life, including the mass murder of Aung San's Cabinet, which he escaped by only a few days through his departure for Britain. The tattoo mark is a magic square with mystic figures within it. During the Japanese occupation of Burma U. Tin Tut was a British prisoner in Palestine. An earlier attempt on his life in the autumn of 1947 failed by a few minutes when guards outside his household off gunmen until police help arrived.

Before the Burmese Communists went underground they had persistently demanded U. Tin Tut's removal from the Cabinet, alleging he was too pro-British. He had frequently been mentioned as a likely successor to Sir Maung Gyee as Ambassador in London.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY
NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Ghosh Professor of Applied Chemistry in the College of Science and Technology, Calcutta University, in the grade 700-50/2-1000 plus usual dearness allowance so long as the allwoance is paid to other employees. The candidate who must be an Indian (i.e. person born of Indian parents) should have high academic qualifications in Chemistry and at least 10 years' experience in post-graduate teaching and research in Chemical Technology. He should have also administrative experience of at least 3 years in Industrial Chemistry Department of any University in India and should be competent to guide higher technological research. Preference will be given to one who has specialised in one or more of the following subjects:—

(a) Industrial Fermentation, (b) Silicate Industries, (c) Oil Technology, (d) drugs. The post is at present temporary for 5 years. Applications should be submitted, in the form to be supplied, to the undersigned on or before the 29th September, 1948.

SATIS C. GHOSH,
Registrar, Calcutta University.
(1496)

ARREST OF ABDUL SALAM, M. L. A.

Speaker Does Not Know Charges

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

The arrest of Abdul Salam, a Guntur Muslim M.L.A. this morning in Government House quarters, on a warrant issued by Guntur District Magistrate created a sensation in the Madras Legislative Assembly.. Opposition leader, Mohammad Ismail tried to elicit information regarding charges on which Mr. Salam was arrested, but Government were not in possession of infor? mation. The question of privilege was also raised, to which the Speaker answered that while members could claim privilege for what was said in the House, immunity did not extend to what said and done outside the house. Arrest was under the maintenance of Public Order Act, which penalised acts prejudicial to peace and public security.

Border Incidents In Khalra

AMRITSAR, Sept. 18 (A.P.I.): An encounter lasting half an hour is reported to have taken place between a gang armed Pakistanis and the Indian border police nea· the village of Muli in the jurisdiction of police station, Khalra.

No casualties are reported on our side.

Samaldas Gandhi Elected For Consembly

JUNAGADH, Sept. 18 (U.P.I.): Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Home Member of the Junagadh State, has been unanimously elected to represent the State in the Constituent Assembly of India.

India League Reception To Sir B. Rama Rao

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (U.P.I.): The India League of America is holding a function at Waldorf Astoria on September 23, in honour of the new Ambassador of India, Sir B. Rama Rau.

Mr. William Phillips, Pearl Buck and Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York are scheduled to speak on the occasion.

AIR RAID PRACTICE IN AMBALA

AMBALA, Sept. 18 (U.P.I.): In order to train the public in air-raid alarm signals, a practice wil be held this evening in Ambala Cantonment and City.

Brigadier B. S. Roy, President of the Cantonment Board, under whose charge the practice is being held, has asked the people not to be upset. He has also appealed to the people to cooperate with the authorities by adhering to instructions in making the trial a success.

AMRITSAR, Sept. 18 (A.P.I.): About 150 Hindus, Sikhs and Harijans who have been forcibly converted to Islam have been evacuated to Amritsar by the Indian Military from three districts of Lyallpur, Sargodha(Sialkot and Montgomery.

'Master Mind' Behind Karen Revolt

Burma Requests Removal Of A Briton In Calcutta

RANGOON, Sept. 17. (Reuter): A British embassy spokesman said here to-night that a request by the Burma Government about the removal of a Briton from Calcutta had been sent urgently to London for consideration by the British Government.

The announcement followed a statement by a Karen member of Parliament to-day alleging that a British army officer in Calcutta was sending spies to Burma in an attempt to disrupt Karen-Burma unity by helping certain Karen elements in their demand for a separate state.

'MASTER MIND.'

The spokesman said Burma had asked whether the British Government could take steps to cause a certain British subject now in Calcutta to leave the area.

The spokesman added "the British Government would strongly disapprove of any British subject intervening in Burmese internal affairs and they have every reason to suppose that the Burmese Government fully appreciate this".

The English-language evening newspaper "The Nation" alleged that a British subject, who formerly commanded a force active against the Japanese in Burma, was a "master mind" directing from Calcutta the Karen insurgents who recently revolted in Burma and seized a number of important towns.

'FOREIGN CAPITALISTS.'

The Karen member of Parliament, Mahn Tun Yin, told a press conference that "foreign capitalists" were attempting to disrupt Karen-Burmese unity, and quoted a report current in Rangoon that a British army officer in Calcutta had sent spies to Burma "with this end in view".

He said the Karen state to which all Karens aspired would be "but a shattered affair in the hands of capitalists".

The Karens, the people from the Karenni states on Burma's eastern border, revolved on August 31, and set up a provisional Government at Moulmein.

RITUAL MURDER

BRIGHTON: (Reuter). Ritual murder by English savages of 35,000 years ago is believed to be the story behind the discovery of a woman's skull, pierced by spears, found ceremonially buried beneath hundreds of tons of rock in a cave near Whaley, Derbyshire

Details of what is described as a spectacular discovery the oldest woman's skull of palaeolithic times found in Britain were given for the first time to the British Association of scientists by the Mr. A. L. Armstrong, who found the remains. After his lecture, Mr. Armstrong said "The woman lived before the last ice age and she may have been a chieftainese or a witch doctor."

He said: "She had been beheaded and her skull was deliberately buried in a box formed by rock slabs. It was obviously a ritual murder. A pygmy scoop was found inside the skull and it looks as if the drain had been scopped out and ceremonially eaten."

"There were five squared holes in the skull, probably made by a stone a bone or stone spearhead. The bone of the skull had been splayed inwards."

Sir Arthur Keith one of the greatest living authorrities on ancient man, is examining the skull in his laboratory at Downe, Kent, Mr. Armstrong added.

At this laboratory it was identified as that of a woman aged 50 to 55. The skull which was in 68 pieces and peculiarly narrow and long was photographed after six months. No other part of the woman's body was found near the skull "I think the whole of the base of the skull had been deliberately broken away to provide access to the brain." Mr. Armstrong said.

Chinese Contribution To Gandhi Memorial Fund

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi and their affection for him and his ideals, the Chinese Associations of Bombay, representing Chinese citizens of Bombay, have contributed a sum of Rs. 873 to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

The proprietors of the Kamling Chinese Restaurant, Bombay, have also contributed a sum of Rs 120 to the same fund.

The amounts have been contributed through the Chinese Consulate in Bombay.

King Grieved At Jinnah's Death

Mountbatten's Message To Liaquat Ali

KARACHI, Sept. 17 (API.) "I thank Your Majesty and the Queen for your deep sympathy in my sad bereavement" says Miss Fatima Jinnah in reply to the following message received from His Majesty King George VI:—

"The Queen and I are distressed to hear the news of your distinguished brother's death The loss will, we know, be irreparable to yourself and to all in Pakistan."

KARACI, Sept. 17. (API.) The following messages have been received by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan:—

From Lord Mountbatten:

"Very grieved to hear of Governor-General's death. He was a great leader. I know how much you and your people will miss him and offer deepest sympathy."

From Foreign Minister of Siam:—

"His Majesty's Government have learnt with deep regret the sad news of the demise of Mohammed Ali Jinnah Governor-General of Pakistan. On their behalf I beg to convey through Your Excellency's kind intermediary to the Government of Pakistan and the family of the late Governor-General sincere sympathy and codolences in their sad bereavement".

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for air: "Please accept my deepest sympathyies with you and your colleagues in the great loss you have sustained by the death of His Excellency, the Governor-General."

NEW INDIAN ENVOY FOR AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Sept. 18, (Reuter): The New Indian High Commissioner to Australia, Lieutenant-Colonel Daya Bebi, is to take up his official duty in Canberra today, said Australia radio. On his arrival in Sidney last night, Colonel Bebi said he was particularly interested in industrial and agricultural achievements in Australia. India hoped to obtain more Australian wheat and is prepared to supply jute and linseed oil, he added.

Temporary Commissions In Army

Copies of the application forms for temporary commissions in the Indian Land Forces may be obtained from the Headquarters, Bombay Sub-Area, Bombay, or the Headquarters, Poona Sub-Area, Poona.

Indian Independence Medal

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17,

The medal which will be circular in dependence and in order that members of the Armed Forces in India should bear some recognition of this important event, His Majesty the King has instituted a new medal called "The Indian Independence Medal", according to a Royal Warrant dated July 21, 1948 published in the Gazette of India dated September 18, 1948.

The medal which wil be circular in shape and of cupro-nickel will bear on the obverse a representation of the Imperial Crown and Asoka's Chakra surrounded by the inscription "Georgius VI D. G. Britt, Omn. Rex. Fid. Def." and on the reverse the representation of Asoka's three lions as depicted on the Piliar at Sarnath with the inscriptions "Indian Independence" and "15th August 1947."

Among those who will be eligible for the medal will be all Indian nationals, male and female, who were serving on the strength of a unit of the Indian Armed Forces on August 15, 1947, the Ruling Princes and members of the State Forces of States whoch had acceded to the Indian Dominion by January 1, 1948 and British Officers, Ratings, Other Ranks and Airmen, male and female, serving on January 1, 1948 with the Armed Forces of the Dominion of India.

Regulations relating to the award of the "Indian Independence Medal" have also been published in the Gazette.

Newsprint From Wheat Straw

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (U.P.I.): Finest quality newsprint from 100 per cent wheat straw has been manufactured for the first time by Chemical Company of Cleveland, U. S.A. It is estimated that the new kind of newsprint will be sold at about one-half of the usual price charged for wood pulp newsprint.

DURBAN, Sept. 17 (Reuter): Mr. C. Palsania, Joint Honorary Secretary of the South-African Indian Congress, denied today he has resigned. "I stand by unity of the South-African Indian Congress" he said.

Indian Military Governor Takes Over Hyderabad

(Continued from Page 14)

fronts. In one instance, out of a full battalion hardly 90 returned. The rest were either taken prisoners or had deserted.

It is reported that Maj-Gen. Choudhury, the Military Governor of Hyderabad tonight met the Nizam's Committee of Advisers, headed by the Prince of Berar, presumably to tell them what steps he had taken to ensure peace and tranquillity in the State.

Maj.-Gen. Choudhury broadcast an appeal to the people of Hyderabad over the Hyderabad Radio later tonight explaining to them the objective of the Indian Armed Forces entry into Hyderabad.

Sir Mirza Ismail is expected to arrive here by special plane tomorrow in response to an invitation sent by the Nizam to help him with advice.

MRS. MUNSHI RETURNING TO BOMBAY

Mrs. Munshi and members of the Munshi family who arrived here by special plane today are returning to Bombay tomorrow.

SPONTANEOUS WELCOME TO TROOPS

Spontaneous and enthusiastic demonstrations by the people of Hyderabad and Secunderabad marked the entry of Indian Troops who were greeted by the crowds with shouts of "Jai Hind" and "State Congress-ki Jai." At one stage, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Swami Ramanand Tirth had to go round the city to tell the people to remain calm and peaceful as that was the best way of demonstrating their goodwill.

All along the five-mile route, from the point where the surrender ceremony took place, crowds of people lined the route and greeted the advancing Indian Army column which returned the Greetings by striking a salute.

LIFE IN HYDERABAD DURING "POLICE ACTION"

Life in Hyderabad City has been more or less normal during the last five days although there was an under-current of anxiety. Water and electricity supply were maintained throughout. Local train services continued upto yesterday but since this morning they have been cancelled. Mail and other train services from Hyderabad to points in the Hyderabad territory gradually diminished because of the advance of Indian Army troops.

Although there was outward calm progressive demoralisation on the part of those who had raised high hopes of Hyderabad's ability to defy Indian Army troops was noticeable as the Indian Army columns steadly closed in on the State capital.

ACTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS TO RETURN

Members of the Action Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress, the ban on which was lifted by the Nizam yesterday, are expected to return to Hyderabad by specially chartered planes tomorrow from various parts of India where they had gone seeking refuge from the forces of law and order in Hyderabad.

RUDE TREATMENT TO MUNSHI DURING INTERNMENT

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 18 (API): Maj.-Gen. J. N. Chowdhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad State, tonight established his headquarters at Lake View Guest House where Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Agent-General, was interned until his release at 3 p.m. yesterday.

In sharp contrast to the treatment given by the Government of India in Delhi to Mr. S. M. A. Razvi, Hyderabad's Agent-General to the Government of India, Mr. Munshi during his internment was not allowed to communicate with anybody.

Requests from the A.P.I. correspondent that he be allowed to contact Mr. Munshi to enquire after his welfare were refused by the Hyderabad Premier, Mir Laik Ali.

Mr. Munshi, it is learned, was not allowed to go into the gardens. On one occasion he was prevented from doing so by a guard who pressed his rifle against Mr. Munshi's chest and rudely ordered him to get back. Mr. Munshi refused and it was only the timely arrival of a Nizam's officer that prevented a tragedy.

Mr. Munshi was interned on the afternoon of September 13 when a force of some 200 troops of the Hyderabad Army surrounded his Bolarum residence, levelled their guns at Mr. Munshi's guards while a Hyderabad Army officer walked into Mr. Munshi's private apartment and declared that Mr. Munshi and his staff were being taken into custody

MARCH INTO AURANGABAD CITY

March of Indian troops on September 15, 1948 into the city following declar ation of Aurangabad as an open city by Nizam's State Forces.—P.I.B.

Fraternisation Scene In Aurangabad

There were scenes of fraternisation between local Muslims and Indian troops in the city of Aurangabad after the entry of Indian units. Picture shows a Havildar lighting a cigarette for a local Muslim resident.

RAJENDRASINGHJI'S FLIGHT TO BIDAR

Warm Reception At Aerodrome

POONA, Sept. 18 (API): Lieut-General Rajendrasinhji, GOC-in-Chief Southern Command, flew to Bidar in Hyderabad State this morning where he met Major-General Chaudhury, Commander of the first Indian armoured brigade who later took the surrender of the Hyderabad forces on the outskirts of Secunderabud on behalf of the G.O.C.

Lt.-Gen. Rajendrasinhji congratulated the Field Army Commander and the officers and men under him on their fine work. The G.O.C. also spoke to the large number of people flocked at the aerodrome to witness his arrival. Among others whom the G.O.C. met were some American missionaries who are doing good work at Bidar and who had expressed their gratification on the arrival of Indian troops at Bidar.

Before returning to Poona, Lt.-Gen. Rajendrasinhji flew over Hyderabad city at about 11-30 a.m. and saw Maj-Gen. Chaudhury's column streaming ahead towards Secunderabad to accept Hyderabad's surrender.

MIRZA ISMAIL'S APPRECIATION

BANGALORE, Sept. 18 (API): Sir Mirza Ismail has expressed his pleasure at the action of the Nizam which he characterised as "wise and courageous". He added: "This is a testing time for Indian statesmanship. The more generously Government of India treated Hyderabad, the higher they would rise in the estimation of the world."

ADMINISTRATOR TAKES CHARGE OF AURANGABAD HOSPITAL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (API): When the Indian Civil Administrator took charge of the Government Civil Hospital at Aurangabad soon after it was occupied earlier in the week more than two months supplies of all types of medical stores and instruments were found there, according to official information received here.

RAJAJI'S MESSAGE TO NIZAM

NEW DELHI, Sept 18, (A.P.I.): The Governor General has sent the following telegram to the Nizam today:

"I thank you for this message and we are all thankful that the event has ended speedily. I join in your regret that your Exalted Highness' Government did not act rightly in time and have caused a complication of all issues. My Government is giving the most careful attention to your Exalted Highness' message to me as well as to your broadcast which has been published in the newspapers.

The Governor General's telegram was in reply to a message which the Nizam sent yesterday through Mr. Munshi, India's Agent General at Hyderabad. The Nizams message said:

My Govt. has tendered their resignation and has asked me to take the political situation into my hand completely. In answer to this I have informed them that I am sorry this was not done earlier, and it is too late for me to do anything at this critical juncture. However, I inform Your Excellency that I have ordered cease-fire to my troops by this evening and also have ordered to disband the Razakars and allowing the Indian troops to occupy Bolarum and Secunderabad barracks."

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS

POONA, Sept. 18 (API): The Governor of Bombay, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, has sent a message of congratulation to Lt.-General Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C.-in-Chief of the Southern Command.

The message says: "On behalf of the Government and people of the Province of Bombay, I congratulate you, your officers, and all ranks most warmly on the great and rapid success of your operations.

SEVENTY RAZAKARS TAKEN TO VELLORE

MADRAS, Sept. 18 (API): Seventy Razakars, taken prisoner by the military in their operations in Hyderabad were today taken to the Vellore jail where they will be kept for the time being. This batch arrived here last night.

Land Reform Bill

Premier Kher Congratulated On His Bold Declaration

POONA, September 18, (API): The Bombay Legislative Assembly today resumed discussion on the Revenue Minister's Bill to amend and consolidate the Provincial Tenancy Law.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala (Bombay City) supported the Bill but said that there was nothing in it about which one could be jubilant. Many members had said that it was a historic and revolutionary measure, bue the did not find anything historic or revolutionary in it. Its purpose was not to liquidate the landlords and make a gift of the land to the peasants. If any restrictions were imposed on landlords, it was with a view to ensuring that all cultivable land now lying fallow would be brought under the plough.

PARDIWALA CONGRATULATES KHER

Mr. Pardiwala, congratulated the Premier for his bold declaration on the floor of the House that his Government was wedded to the principles inculcated by Mahatma Gandhi that all land should belong to the tillers of the soil and all factories to the workers during discussion on the Bill. The Congress had accepted this slogn in their election manifesto, but the Congress Government had not made such a declaration officially. Therefore the declaration of the Premier was very welcome and was in the nature of an assurance to the people that the Congress, after coming into power had not conveniently forgotten their election pledges.

The shortage of food in the country, Mr. Pardiwala said, could be attributed to two factors: firstly, there were landlords who live on the labours of others and did not want to cultivate the land themselves; secondly, there were large holdings as well as very small ones, both of which were economic. In bringing forward the present Bill, the Government was driven to it in the words of the Mahatma, by the cold logic of facts.

Many other members spoke in support of the Bill. The discussion of the Bill was postponed to Monday.

Protest Against B. B. C's. Anti-Indian Propaganda

NAGPUR, Sept. 18 (U.P.I.): About 10,000 people joined a black-flag demonstration held in Nagpur today to condemn the B.B.C.'s anti-Indian propaganda for the last three days over the Hyderabad police operations. A procession was taken out from Itwari, the main business centre of the town, and it paraded through the Mahal area.

BATAVIA, September 18, (Reuter): The Provisional Indonesian Federal Government has ordered 30 prominent Indonesian Republicans, including Dr. Leimena, Chairman of the Republican delegation negotiating with the Dutch, to leave Batavia within 14 days, a Dutch 'communique' announced here today. Dr. Ali Budiarjo, another member of the delegation, was also among shose ordered to leave.

Jane Jigar Wins Kolhapur Gold Cup On Objection

TALIB SADDLES RICH TREBLE

By Our Racing Correspondent

SATURDAY, Sept. 18.

Objections were common at today's Poona races, the sixth da; of the big meeting. The opening event saw the red cone lifted soon after Brilliant Sunshine had scored hair-breadth victory from heavily supported Atomic and Broken Mask . The last-named raised the objection against the winner for bumping very near to the winning and though many a observer deemed it proper the protest was not allowed by the stewards. Aan Baan who scored at lavish odds in the day's chief event, the first division of the Ootacamund Plate was later challenged by runner-up by the rider of Moulin Rouge for similar offence but surprisingly this objection was also overruled.

Stylish Lady moving strongly at the end from the outside passed the post first a length in front of warm favourite Jane Jigar and Kunigal Star was third another three-quarters length behind. The riders of the second and the third horse lodged a protest against the winner and it was upheld after a lengthy enquiry. To many who minutely watched the race, the objection appeared groundless and they were greatly surprised when Stylish Lady was placed third behind Jane Jigar and Kunigal Star. Close, home, Guman Singh who rode the last-named was making ferocious use of his whip with his left hand and most of the blows nearly hit Shiba, rider of Stylish Lady. Hence Guman Singh had hardly any cause to protest and the decision appeared unwholesome as Jane Jigar was running in and out and had taken up rail position on the fence on entering the straight.

Trainer Talib who is leaving Poona tomorrow for the Haj, pulled a rich treble in the day through the medium of Aan Baan. Jane Jigar and Baaz Bahadur.

Just at the time the horses were leaving for the gate in the third event there was a heavy down-pour and though it lasted for nearly quarter hour, the track was rendered extremely heavy and the following passing shower in the fifth event still deteriorated the condition of the track. Recorded timings were therefore poor and the losing connections were opportuned with excuse. As already mentioned breach of riding rules was in evidence in many instances and the fields were very poorly despatched. The starter even failed to give a fair send off to the four contesting candidates in the Kenny Plate sent away from the winning post.

The following are the results:—

OOTACAMUND PLATE—(Div. II) —Distance 1 Mile.

M/s. A. G. Rangilla and M. H. Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-5 J. Bhosle .. 1
Mr Jacob Heskel's ATOMIC 8-12 Shiba 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy's BROKEN MASK 8-0 Shaikh Ahmed 3
Lady Sakina Chinoy's SHAMMA 8-12 Khade 4
Not run: Luminary and Mayfair Lady.
Won by Shd., Hd., 6 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 47 1-5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 62 for win, and Rs. 16, 14 and 21 for places.
Winner trained by D. Naoshirvan.

SHERIDAN PLATE—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Mr. Moti Lall Shroff's SWEETEST DESIRE 8-9 P. Khade .. 1
Mr N. V. Thaker's HOME SPUN 7-0 Shiba 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's BOLD CHOICE 8-1 Kasbekar 3
Mr. E. A. Forsyth's MAIL FIST 7-8 Shaikh 4
Not Run: Manipulator.
Won by 4 lengths, 4½ lengths 10 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 42 2-5 secs.
Tote Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 11, 12 and 28 for places.
Winner trained by Major Jadhav.

THE OOTACAMUND PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 Mile.

Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's AAN BAAN 8-8 Antoo Y. 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's MOULIN ROUGE 8-5 P. Khade 2
Mr. Sultan Moloobhoy's VIE ON 8-0 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's LALAJI 8-5 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Mardan.
Won by Shd., 3½ lengths, 3½ lengths.
Time: 1 min. 42 2-5 secs
Tote paid: Win Rs 153. Places Rs. 41, Rs. 22 and Rs. 53.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE THANA PLATE—Distance 1 Mile.

Major A. Svamvur's BATTLING ADMIRAL 8-12 Kasbekar 1
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's NASRULLAH 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. S. Bundali's BAVAJI 8-12 Amir A. 3
Sion F. Nessim's PROVE IT 8-12 P. Khade 4
Not run: Just It, Just Wait, Flying Clipper.
Won by 2 1/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 51 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 27 and Rs. 15.
Winner trained by W. Coomber.

THE JOHN KENNY PLATE—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Mr. S. N. Singh's TAISCH 8-7 Mitchell 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's PRIORATE 9-0 N. Dar 2
Mr. J. Oosman's CORISANDE 8-12 Davis 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL JESTER 8-6 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Jane Jigar, Kunigal Star.
Won by Hd., 4½ lengths, Dist.
Time: 2 mins. 46 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs 33. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by H. McQuade.

TRAINER NORTHMORE SUSPENDED

The saliva test of Philborough, who won the Aga Khan's Commemoration plate on September 4, has been, it is learnt, returned positive.

Trainer Northmore has been consequently suspended.

THE RAJARAM CHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Messrs. C. J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's JANE JIGAR 8-11 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Rafi's KUNIGAL STAR 8-3 Gumansingh 2
Maharani Chimnabai's STYLISH LADY 7-8 Shiba 3
Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar' SHAN-E-HIND 9-5 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Gipsy Gem, Near Image, Dragon Seed.
Won by 1 length, 3/4 length, 1 3/4 length.
Time: 2 mins. 16 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 23 and Rs. 17.
Winner trained A. L. J. Talib.

THE SHIMOGA PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs

Maharaja of Kashmir's RAJ DOOT 9-0 Davis 1
Mr. H Fazalbhoy's MORTON DAISY 7-7 Shiba 2
Mr. D. P. Pandole's CHURCHILL 7-6 Majeed Khan 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwala's FUTURITY 8-6 Damodar 4
Not run: Rim Jhim, Maratha Mandir, Pride d'Antibes.
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 3½ lengths.
Time: 1 min. 17 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 26.
Winner trained by B. L. Shinde.

THE SANGLI PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 Mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's DAMYANTI 8-4 Kasbekar 1
Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBARKATION 7-13 P. Khade 2
Messrs. V. G. and G. M. Pittie's SAITA 8-6 Cunningham 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FAST WORKER 8-4 Purtusingh 4
Not run: Hikmet, Happy Go Lucky Doodal Dandy.
Won by Nk., 1 3/4 length, 1 1/4 length.
Time: . min. 49 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs 56. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs. 37.
Winner trained by Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE SANGLI PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 Mile.

Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's BAAZ BAHADUR 8-11 Kheemsingh .. 1
Messrs. Currim Rahim and R. S. Mistry's CALTEX 8-8 Damodar 2
Shrimant Yeshwantrao P. Ghatge and Prince Jaysinh's COEUR D'OR 9-1 Aurobinda 3
Mr. A. J. Moshi's TASLAROON 8-8 McQuade 4
Not run: Merry Windsor, Super Charge, Mr. O. K., Tantalum.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 12 and Rs. 14.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

Strengthening India's Banking Structure

GOVERNMENT'S NEW ORDINANCE

NEW DELHI, Sept 18, (A.P.I.): The Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, published in the Gazette of India (Extra Ordinary) today brings into immediate effect some of the important provisions of the Banking Companies Bill which could not be proceeded with during the last session of the Dominion Parliament.

A communique says:— The Banking Companies Bill which is a comprehensive measure designed to ensure the working of banks on sound lines has been pending for a long time. As further delay has occurred in its enactment it has become essential in view of the present economic situation in the country to enact some of the provisions of the Bill immediately so that the Reserve Bank of India may be able to assist sound banks and also protect the interests of depositors in other cases.

The main features of the ordinance are (1) it authorises the Reserve Bank of India to grant advances to scheduled and non-scheduled banks in emergencies against such form of security os the Reserve Bank might consider sufficient. This power will enable the Reserve Bank to assist sound banks more freely.

(11) It prohibits the grant of unsecured loans and advances by banking Companies to directors and to firms and private companies in which the directors are interested and requiries Banking Companies to submit to the Reserve Bank returns of unsecured loans to public companies in which the directors are interested. This is intended to guard against injudicous investment by directors.

(111) It provides for the maintenance by Banking Companies at the end of each quarter of assets in India which shall not be less than 75 per cent of their demand and time liabilities in India. This will prevent foreign Banks from transferring too large aportion of their assets outside India to the detriment of the depositors' interests.

(1v) It empowers the Reserve Bank to give directions to Banking Companies in regard to their lending policies so that where necessary rising prices may be checked by control of redit faiities.

(v) It enables the Reserve Bank to apply to a court for being appointed as official liquidator so that where necessary and possible the Reserve Bank may arrange for the orderly liquidation of the Bank that is being wound up.

vi) It empowers the Reserve Bank to prohibit a banking company from indulging in practices detrimental to the interests of depositors.

(v11) It prohibits amalgamations or schemes of arrangement or compromise without the concurrence of the Reserve Bank so that schemes which are detriment to depositors interests may not be adopted. It also empowers the Reserve Bank to assist as intermediary in proposals for amalgamation.

The Government of India hopes that this measure will result in strengthening the country's banking structure and in the stoppage of undesirable practices.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN INDIA

Reserve Bank Plan For Inquiry

BOMBAY, Sept. 18, (A.P.I.): The Reserve Bank of India is understood to have prepared a plan for an enquiry on behalf of the Government of India into the volume of British and other foreign investments in India and also Indian abroad. The information has been requisitioned by the International Monetary Fund, which has asked all of its 45 member countries to furnish it to mine the balance of payments among its members.

Apprehensions in certain quarters that the object of this enquiry is to expropriate alien assets are discounted in informed cirles. It is stated that the enquiry is being conducted in normal course as the U.S.A. and Canada have already done, and no ulterior motive can be attacked to this.

It is learnt the Reserve Bank will also shortly begin a separate enquiry into income accruing to foreign companies from shipping trade of India. and income derived by India from tourist traffic to this country. These findings will also be submitted to the International Monetary fund by the Government of India.

PAREL STUDENTS PREVAIL IN KEEN GAME

Holders Eliminated In Junior Rovers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the first round of the Junior ROVERS Cup Football Tournament Goan Sports "B" beat Dockyard Sports Club "A" by a comfortable margin of four goals to nil at the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel, this evening. The scores were Michael Fernandes and Maxie Fernandes who performed that hat-trick.

In the earlier game in the same competition Tata Sports Club "B" last year's holders were eliminated by the Parel Students Sports Club champions of the Fourth Division Harwood League and winners of the Musry Cup Tournament by two goals to one in a fast and exciting encounter. Parker and Gokhale scored for ths winners. Furtado scored the only goal for the losers.

In the otner game played on the same ground in the Georgian Cup Tournament Dandi United Sports Club beat Mulund Sports Club by two goals to one and with this victory the winners thus entered the finals. Vardha and P. M. Powar scored for Dandi United while Jessoo scored for the losers.

VOLKART WIN IN EXTRA TIME

Volkart Brothers beat Khatau Sports Club in the replay by three goals to one in the H. V. M. Cup Tournament at the G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel. Extra time had to be played as both the teams shared two goals in the first fifty minutes play after which Volkart Bros. outshone their rivals by scoring two goals in the extra period. The scorers for Volkart were R. Dantes E. Fernandes and Lobo while Govindaraj scored for the losers.

Later the Senior String of the Bombay Port Trust prevailed over Bombay Keraleeya Samaj by a silitary goal scored throug A. Abraham.

Sunday's Matches:—

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel 3-30 p.m. Globe vs B. K. Samaj, 4-30 p.m. Harkulkar XI vs Sidharth H. S. Mela. 5-30 p.m. General Motors vs Indian Gymkhana.

G.I.P. Ground Parel:— 4-30 p.m. Hill XI vs National Sports Club 5-35 Blue Wizzards vs Matunga Athletics.

Colombo Share Market

COLOMBO, Sept. 18.

Market ruled very quiet. Transactions:

TEAS: Doomoos 19, Estates of Uva 23, Galleboddes 9, Glasgows 20, Mayens 15-1/2-15, Nahavillas 19, Oonoogaloyas 15, Poonagaulas 17-1/2 (cum div) St. James 25-1/2, Strathedens 26, Teresias 19, Tonacombes 13, Uplands 14-1/2 (ex divd.) and 1% plus brokerage) Welimadas 18.

TEA CUM RUBBER: Golindas 6-1/2, Hunuwellas 18, Kuppapitiwas 8, L.L. Ps. 8-3/4, North Westerns 13-1/2, Opalgallas 6-1/4, Warriapollas 10, Wellanduras 28.

RUBBER: Moneragallas 3-1/2, Mirishenas 15, Pimburas 9.

COMMERCIALS: A and E. Motor Transports 20, Bousteads 7-1/2, B C Cc 12-1/2-12, (plus brokerage), Browns 16, Colonial Motors 7-1/2, Hunters 11-1/2, Millers 8-1/.

COCONUTS: Arcadias 12-1/4, Perak rivers 10.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	31.46
Today's opening	31.45
Difference	—1
Today's closing	31.38
Difference	—8

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

	Rs.	as.
Silver Bullion forward	170	8
Silver ready	171	8
Gold ready	114	0
Sovereign	77	8

Expectation: Cotton Jarila Jan.-Feb. Rs. 583.

INCLUSION OF EDROOS

Delhi Circles Call It "Highly Objectionable"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (UPI): Great satisfaction is expressed in New Delhi over what is described as the "total capitulation' of the Razakar-controlled Government of Hyderabad and its "barbarous" activities in the State during the past many months.

While the Nizam's broadcast speech enumerating the acceptance of the Inda Government's persistent demands—particularly liquidation of the Razakars and 'Promising' assistance in the restoration of law and order is generally welcomed political circles predict that the Government of India will not accept any terms which do not fall in conformity with their relations vis-a-vis any other Indian State.

***The inclusion* of Major General El Edroos, who has been known to be closely associated with the Razakars, in the provisional committee announced by the Nizam is regarded as highly objectionable.**

..Meanwhile, the Indian Cabinet which was in session when the news of Hyderabad's surrender was received in New Delhi, is believed to have reviewed the new phase—wacing the Government of India's police action in the Hyderabad State.

Observers believe that the Government of India's reply which is expected to be announced by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a broadcast tomorrow, will almost certainly lay down specific terms to expedite restorations of law and order speedy establishment of a democratic Government and reiteration of Hyderabad's status. The Nizam's instructions to the Hyderabad delegation not to pursue Hyderabad's case, which is being discussed by the Security Council are regarded as a welcome gesture. It is interpreted as the Nizam's anxiety to meet the vital and fundamental view point of the Government of India relating to the Nizam's status following the lapse of Paramountcy.

The Nizam's invitation to Sir Mirza Ismail whose genuine efforts to patch up Indo-Hyderabad differences are wellknown to advise him is also considered "helpful" towards the eventual restorations of good relations between India and Hyderabad.

ZAFRULLAH MOANS EMPIRE'S FATE

LONDON, Sept 17 (Reuter): The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, who is in London on his way to the United Nations Assembly in Paris, held a press conference here tonight.

Commenting on Hyderabad he said: "If genuine differences are only to be settled by armed force then how much are peaceful relations between the two Dominions worth? How much is international peace worth?"

Asked by a corespondent whether the Pakistan Government intended to raise the matter at the conference of the Dominion Premiers in London on October 11, as an alternative to raising it at the United Nations Assembly, Sir Zafrullah replied, "Whether it is raised at the Premiers meeting or not, what is the practical position of the commonwealth today? Is it not gradually becoming a laughing stock? I think there is still time so far as the commonwealth is concerned to re-define and re-state the ideals for which it stands and to insist that membership of the Commonwealth should be based on compliance with these principles and ideals."

S. AFRICA PURSUING FASCIST ROLE

DURBAN, Sept. 17. (Reuter): Doctor G. M. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress, told the South African Indian Congress, which opened here tonight, that the Union was pursuing an increasingly retrograde and Fascist role.

Dr. Naicker added that the Government was following a policy calculated to increase tension between India, Pakistan and itself.

He urged the formation of a democratic front to resist governmental encroachment upon the civil and political liberties of all South Africans.

The Conference was opened by Rev. Michael Scott, an Anglican Clergyman well known as a champion of the cause of racial equality in South Africa who said no policy of apartheid (segregation) could be reconciled with the Christian faith.

An exhibition of Indian and Chinese paintings of Mr. Y. K. Shukla at the International Club Nanking was opened by H. E. Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Ambassador for China.

From left to right: Dr. Vang Shih Chieh (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Madame Lo-Chia-lun, wife of the Chinese Ambassador in India, H. E. Sardar K. M. Panikkar and Mrs. Panikkar and Madame Wang. (wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wang).

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME

Truman Confident Italy Will Play Significant Part

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (U.P.A.): In an exchange of letters with Premier Alcide de Gasperi, President Truman expressed confidence that "Italy will play a significant constructive part" in the European Recovery Programme and said he had "admiration for the will to work shown by the Italian people in their most difficult moments."

Truman's letter was in reply to a letter from De Gasperi in connection with the signing of the ECA agreement between Italy and the United States.

Truman said: "In a world growing smaller day by day, no nation can profit by isolating itself. Mutual dependence means your welfare affects our welfare and vice versa. Therefore, for our sake, for your sake and for the sake of all other likened countries, it is our hope the programme in Italy and elsewhere will be crowned with success."

He said he admired the "sense of moderation and political maturity shown by your people who have regained so recently the privileges and responsibilities inherent in liberal democracy."

De Gasperi's letter had said the Italian Government and people are "fully aware of the gravity and importance of participation in the recovery programme".

De Gasperi promised Italy's obligations would be discharged "in spirit and in full". He said he would devote his personal attention to execution of the agreement and asked Truman to inform him personally of any problems requiring special consideration.

De Gasperi said with the "unstinted help" of America, Italy had set about "the mighty task of rebulding the country and already succeeded" in establishing the democratic method in repairing the "wrecked fabric of our administration".

He added: "Now we go forward again with your aid to achieve full recovery both as a nation and as a component and complementary part of world economy."

LONDON, Sept. 18 (Reuter): Two Young Indian students left London last night to attend the first postwar overland journey to India from Britain. They are S. K. Sen Gupta, former Secretary of the London Majlis, and his brother, A. K. Sen Gupta.

They are travelling through Paris, Switzerland, Bulgaria, and Turkey to Basra and from there to India.

In each of the countries through which they pass they will study student and youth movements.

300 KILLED IN TYPHOON

TOKIO, Sept. 18 (Reuter).—More than 300 people were killed at Ichinoseki, in Southern Honshu, where yesterday's typhoon flood breached the dykes, swamping the city to a depth of five and a half feet, national rural police headquarters announced today. In north-eastern Honshu the entire town of Miyako was flooded and about a thousand houses were swept away leaving 70,000 people homeless.

ABDULLAH OPPOSED TO LEAGUE PLAN

AMMAN TRANSJORDAN, Sept. 17. (Reuter): King Abdullah of Transjordan has announced his opposition to the Arab League's plan, reported last week, to set up an Arab Government in Palestine without intervention by any of the Arab states, it was learned here to-day.

King Abdullah, whose Arab Legion has spearheaded the fighting in Palestine, was understood to have sent a cable yesterday to Ahmed Hilmy Pasha, Palestinian Arab who attended the Arab League Political Committee's meeting in Alexandria last week, saying that Transjordan could not allow the operation of any organisation to administer Palestine Arab territories except those approved by the occupying Arab armies.

He described the projected Palestine Arab Provisional Government, reported to have been set up already by the Arab League Political Committee, as a move that would "deprive Palestine Arabs of their rights to choose their proper Government freely."

The Arab League's plan reportedly provided for a Palestinian Government for the whole country drawn from members of the present administration.

Transjordan is a member of the seven-state Arab League.

Rani Maharajsing Visits Talegaon Hospital

Rani Maharajsing paid a visit to the Talegaon General Hospital and Convalescent Home on Friday. She was received at the entrance of the Hospital by Dr. D. S Sardesai, members of the Managing Council and the staff. She was taken round the Ophthalmic and General Hospital and also the T. B. Sanatorium, had a talk with some of the patients in the Sanatorium.

She expressed entire satisfaction at the honorary services rendered by devoted workers of the Hospital.

She laid the foundation-stone, of the Maternity Hospital for which a donation of Rs. 10,000 was given by Mrs. Deokar.

FORTHCOMING CIVIC ELECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18.

The statement by G.P.C.C.'s President Sjt. Kanjibhai Desai, that there existed no need of party politics now and representation would be given to social institution on merits in the forthcoming civic elections to be held in November, has been welcomed by Ahmedabad Tenant's Conference in a press statement issued.

The Conference says that its objective will be fulfiled and it will get representation for which they had waited for a long time past.

Ahmedabad Municipality has, the Conferenc states, many achievements to its credit which will be enhanced by adoption of such broad-minded policy to offer representations in Municipality to members of institutions working for social [illegible]

Communist Activities In S. East Asia

Dutch Foreign Minister Discusses Issue With Marshall

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, (Reuter): For nearly two hours Mr. Udo Stikker, Dutch Foreign Minister, discussed far eastern matters, particularly Communist activities, with Secretary of State George Marshall and Mr. Robert Lovett, Under-Secretary of State.

Mr. Stikker said afterwards there was not much he could tell reporters at present but he disclosed: "We talked about the whole far eastern picture, particularly about Communist activities."

Mr. Marshall and Mr. Lovett were supported by a State Department expert on Netherlands and Asiatic affairs while Mr. Stikker accompanied by Mr. N. C. Blum, his press adviser.

The length of the conference indicated the importance which the U.S. Government attaches to Communist activity in South-East Asia, as the State Department statement on Thursday night said, had increased noticeably since beginning of the year.

A U. S. "course of action" is in process of being worked out on the matter, the statement added.

Pressing home the State Department's view that many well meaning nationalists in Malaya, Indonesia and elsewhere were being used by the Communists for their own ends, the State Department's "Voice of America" broadcast today beamed the text of the statement in all their eastern transmissions.

Mr. Stikker will continue his conferences with American officials throughout this week end and plans to leave for Holland on Monday.

"PRAVDA" CRITICISES LIE

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (UPI): Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the U.N.O. was today described by "Pravda" as "obedient conductor of Anglo-American block policy, directed at destruction of the U.N.O."

The paper characterised the Secretary-General's annual report as giving "distorted picture of the activities of the United Nations and its organs".

"The report", it further stated, "reflects, with reality of curbed mirror, political plans of Anglo-American block which is striving to convert the U.N.O. into a weapon of its policy".

The "Pravda" added that Mr. Lie's position in the German question and several other subjects including veto, atomic energy, Greece, Korea, Indonesia and Palestine was expressive of the "spirit of complaisance in respect of Anglo-American block".

"The crowning of his departure from the principle tasks of the U.N.O. is his position regarding the Marshal Plan whcih has separated the countries of eastern and western Europe by an iron curtain", the paper concluded.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

HOME-COMING OF THE HEROES. S. K. PATIL TO NOTE. CHAMPIONS V. REST OF INDIA. COMPOSITION OF REST. OLYMPIC FOOTBALLERS, TOO. HONOUR THE PIONEERS. MEASURING BOMBAY'S STRENGTH. MOHAN BAGAN OR REST? NEW TENNIS COMPETITION. MATUNGA LEADS THE WAY!

The heroes,—the World Champions in hockey,—are returning home on Wednesday next by S. S. "Circassia". Preparations are afoot to accord them grand receptions at the Mole and elsewhere. I understand the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, will hold a reception in their honour at the Corporation Hall. The President of the Indian Hockey Federation, Naval Tata, will entertain them at a Tea Party at the Taj. It is probable that the Governor of Bombay, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, will receive them at the Government House, if he can come down again from Ganeshkhind next week.

There are several other invitations from important bodies. But owing to the restriction imposed by Government on dinners and lunches, I do not know how many receptions and Tea Parties it may be possible to arrange during their short stay in Bombay.

S. K. PATIL TO NOTE

Now I should like to draw the special attention of my friend, S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to this subject. He should take this opportunity of honouring those who really deserve it, instead of those who have no such claim. I do not want our National organisation to appear ridiculous in the eyes of the sporting public again as it happened in the case of a cycling official. Patil cannot do better than invite Kishen Lal and his mates at the Congress House and do what he failed to do prior to their departure for England.

CHAMPIONS V. REST OF INDIA

I understand that the match fixed at the Cooperage will be held on the 23rd instant instead of the 22nd, owing to the late arrival of the boat. And it will be the Champion team which will meet the Rest of India. I may recall here that the team which defeated England in the final and Holland in the penultimate round consisted of:—

God: Leo Pinto (Bombay; Backs: Trilochan Singh (Faridkot) and Gentle (Bombay); Halves: Keshav Dutt (Bombay), Amir Kumar (Bombay) and Maxie Vaz (Bombay); Forwards: Kishen Lal, Captain (Bombay), Babu (U.P.), Balbir Singh (E. Punjab), Jansen (W. Bengal) and Lawrie Fernandez (Bombay).

From the above it will be noted that seven players from Bombay represented India in the two vital matches —semi-finals and final—and helped to retain our World Title.

COMPOSITION OF REST

I do not yet know the actual composition of the opposing side. But it is certain that the other members of the Olympic team namely, Francis (Madras), Walter D'Souza (Bombay), Akhtar Hussain (Bhopal), Claudius (Bengal), Jaswant Rai (Delhi), Nandi Singh (Bengal), Rodrigues (Bombay), and Latif (Bhopal) will have an opportunity of figuring in this match.

I expect Shakoor from Bhopal who accompanied the team to England as an Attache, and Pillay and Perumal from Kirkee or Leslie Woodcock from Bombay to fill the remaining vacancies. I have not the least doubt in my mind that the contest will be a pretty keen one, although the champions will start hot-favourites from the bully off. Come on, Bombay. Show your full appreciation of their great achievement.

OLYMPIC FOOTBALLERS TOO

The Indian Olympic Footballers are also coming home by the same boat. Of course, they are not entitled to the same royal treatment as may be meted out to the hockey champions. Still they deserve to be feasted and feted for their creditable show in this debut in the world competition.

It must be remembered that they went to England with a serious handicap of inferiority complex. They were told by many well-wishers, here that they had not the ghost of a chance against their mighty foes and that they would be routed by a dozen or more goals. They were also warned time and again that if they played with bare feet, they would be slaughtered mercilessly.

In the circumstances, their performance against France was positively reassuring and praiseworthy. We know now where we stand in comparison with the rest of the world. Is there any doubt that our players will be able to fight with greater confidence and courage in future.

HONOUR THE PIONEERS

So let us honour those who have not only saved India from disgrace but have secured her a recognised place in the Soccer world. In future she will be taken much more seriously by her European rivals. At the same time she will be in a better position to fight on account of the recent change in the rules for charging. A better coached and trained team will have a greater chance of success than the hastily picked-up combination sent in July last. Anyway the door to the World Competition is opened now for us to take full advantage in the future. And those who have done it deserve our hearty thanks

MEASURING BOMBAY'S STRENGTH

The W.I.F.A. has arranged two exhibition matches for the touring side at the Cooperage. These will follow the hockey engagement. The first will be against a Bombay XI. Its composition has not been fixed yet. But I have no doubt that the best players will find a place in the team. Some people may think that such a contest will be terribly one-sided. I do not, however, feel, that way. The standard of Bombay's Soccer has improved a good deal in recent years. This match will show how far we have progressed in the all-India scale. In any case the battle will be an interesting one.

MOHUN BAGAN OR REST?

The second fixture will be against the Rest of India. I expect the team which played against France will be fielded against it. Then the other members of the touring side may be chosen to represent the Rest. Besides these there will be plently of talent from up-country in Bombay participating in the Rovers Cup who may be chosen to fill the gaps. This will form a very strong combination against the Olympiad side.

A suggestion has been made that the famous Mohun Bagan Club of Calcutta may be pitted against them. They will certainly provide a tremendous attraction to the public. But this question is to be decided on other issues than mere gates. We should like to see all the Olympic players in the field together. Dont you?

NEW TENNIS COMPETITION

An idea has been mooted by my friend Janmeja Charanjiva, an old Indian Davis Cup player to hold an annual competition in lawn tennis on the lines of the Tata Shield. The latter is being staged every year for the benefit of the stars of the various Gymkhanas and the Willingdon Sports Club. The late Sir Dorab Tata who felt the necessity of greater social contact between the tennis players of these institutions gathered this tournament and presented a handsome shield for same—with a replica to be given away to the Champions every year. This has been going on for nearly thirty years. Charanjiva wants his competition to be restricted to office clubs only. This is a splendid idea. The difficulty lies in procuring courts for holding the matches. Most of the offices haven't any. Are the Gymkhanas prepared to oblige them, I wonder.

MATUNGA LEADS THE WAY!

It will be learnt with satisfaction in all quarters that the Hindu Gymkhana of Matunga has decided to open its doors to non-Hindus and change its name to Matunga Gymkhana. This is a step in the right direction. In Free India there should be no place for communal institutions especially connected with sport. Years ago this Gymkhana used to admit non-Hindus to its fold. But for some reason or other, this healthy rule was changed. Evidently its present rulers have seen through the error of their predecessors. I hope that the alteration will not be a mere constitutional eye-wash. It should pave the way for a solid change in its composition and outlook. We are waiting for the other Gymkhanas to follow suit. When all of them are non-Communalised, our sport will be much healthier than it is today.

Kumari Indira Rege, B.A., the eldest daughter of Shri. D. V. Rege, I.C.S., Commissioner, Jubbulpore and Shrimati Kamladevi Rege who was married at the "Residency" Jubbulpore to Major K. K. Chandorkar of the 10th Bn. The Rajputana Rifles and the son of the late Mr. K. R. Chandorkar, Bar-at-Law of Narsingpur C. P.

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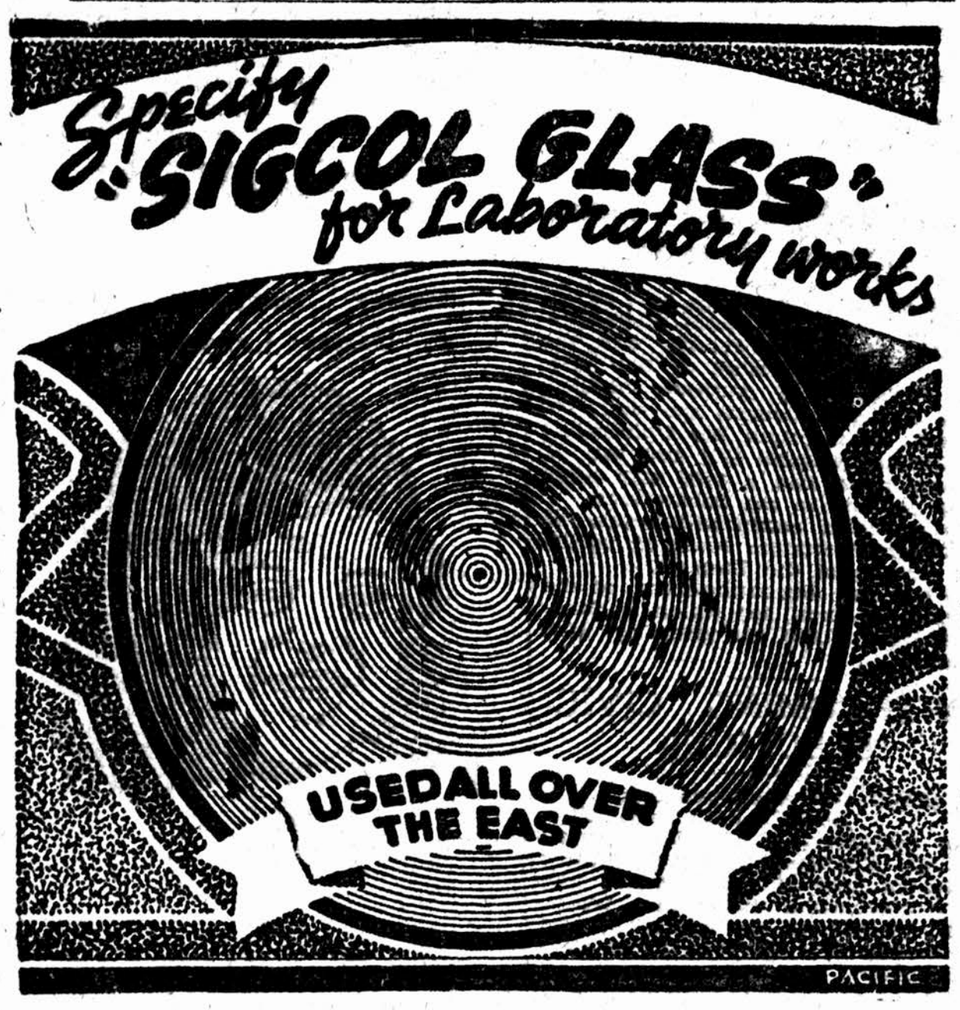

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Talking of Books —

Congress Constitution In Gujarati

HINDI RASHTRIYA MAHASABHA-NU BANDHARAN, 4 As. (Navjivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad).

This is the rendering in Gujarati of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress. The Constitution is the quintessence of the aspirations of a large majority of the country and sketch machinery for achieving them. Like a pyramid, it is broadbased on the wil of the common man, the primary member. The latter is given the opportunity to become a qualified and an effective member and through the primary panchayet, District Provincial Committees, reach the All-India Committee. In the Constitution. Bombay is accorded a place of its own. A paper constitution, however, good, fails in its purpose if those who work it do not live up to its spirit, on the other hand, energy and steady selfless devotion may work wonders notwithstanding a defective constitution. The object clause in the Constitution is too general and the method of election fails to provide safeguards against mobocracy or class-conflict. At present the electorate is politically uneducated and the majority of it is easily liable to succumb to improper election methods, employed by an unscrupulous candidate at Congress election, with consequent prejudice to the politically educated minority.

The proper course would have been, instead of relying on the mechanical force of numbers, to have taken a courageous step to face the realities and to have given EQUAL representation to the professions, labour, trade and commerce, and the military. This book will prove useful to the Gujarati knowing public. The prescribed forms of application for membership, etc., should have been annexed.

N. H. P.

Philosophy Of Satyagraha

SATYAGRAHA-NI-MIMANSA by M. P. Desai, 2nd Ed. pp. 294, Rs. 3 (Navjivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad).

In this learned book, the author expounds and critically examines the philosophy of Satyagraha from all angles, through a study of modern conditions and the works and words of Shri Krishna, Arjun, Angiras, Confucius, Pralhad, Harischandra, Mirabai, Ashok, Imam Hussein, Jesus Christ, Aristotle, Socrates, Toltstoy, Thomas Green, William James, Cordinal Newman, Bertrand Russell and a host of other great persons. Gandhiji's life and writings are given the pride of place in the volume. There are many interesting chapters on e.g., "Is there a place for Satyagraha in future India?" "Is Satyagraha for the weak?" "Is there Hinsa-vad in the Gita?" "The five Social Duties etc. The author states that the events in India and elsewhere that have happened since the first edition was published in 1934, have only strengthened and justified the belief in the potency and superiority of Satyagraha. The world has still painfully to learn that there is intimate relation between the end and the means and that the true mode of attainment is through non-violence. These two are fundamental principles of Satyagraha and they are well expounded in this book. Kaka Kalelkar, in his foreword, doubts whether after Gandhiji's passing away, there exists in India a true Satyagraha. This doubt is justified. The philosophy and practice of Satyagraha explained in the book, are a challenge not only to India but to the world facing another cruel world war and is therefore well worth study by every thoughtful person. The exhaustive contents and the index are extremely well prepared and will help the reader a great deal in digesting the book.

N. H. P.

BURMESE FOLK-TALES by Maung Htin Aung.

The seventy Burmese Folk-Talkes here presented for the first time, either in English or Burmese, in one volume, were collected by the author between the years 1933 and 1937. Originally noted down in Burmese they have been freely translated into English and are here grouped, for ease in identification, in four sections—Animal tales, Romantic tales, Wonder tales and Humorous tales. They give a fascinating insight to Burmese mythology and folk-lore and readers will, find for themselves that there are many interesting similarities with the folk-tales of other lands.

Dr. Htin Aung is Professor of English Literature, Emeritus Professor of Geography and Rector of the University of Rangoon. Rs. 10.

Unity Of Life

THE SCIENCE OF PEACE by BHAGVAN DAS, M.A., LL.D., 3rd Ed. Rs. 7-8-0, The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.

The Public Health Service announced that United States mental hospitals are crowded 16.3% beyond capacity ('Times', May 10, 1948). This is a sad commentary on Western Civilisation. The East is in no better condition today. It has forgotten Adhyatma-Vidya, through which, a human being learns to see not merely similarity in diversity, but the Absolute Unity of Life. With quotations from the ancient shastras and references to the writings of Western savants like Mill, Fichte, Hegel, Hume, Schelling, William James, Newton, Aristotle, Plato, Bacon, Descartes, Prof. Ladd, Leibnitz, Schopenhauer and a host of other philosophers, the learned author expounds the doctrines of Self and not-Self, Aum, Dwandwa, Prakriti, Jiva, etc., on a high philosophic level.

The book covers 536 pages and makes heavy reading. But given the time and inclination, it will repay persual and a careful study, inasmuch as it is a competent exposition of the first principles of the Science of the Self, which if properly understood and given effect to, not only bring mental peace to every human being. but provide the oil for the badly needed lubrication to ease the current friction in the machinery of human relations throughout the civilised world.

N. H. P.

Gather around, my dear Sisters and Brothers, and let me relate to you a story:—

Sudha and Shyam were keeping shop under the apple tree.

Mother had lent them a whole boxful of Annas, and they were allowed to go up to the apple loft and take as many apples as they liked to sell to their customers.

First Sudha was the customer, while Shyam kept shop; and then Sudha sold apples to Shyam.

But after a little while they got tired of selling apples.

"Let's sell something else," said Shyam. "I'm tired of this."

"So am I" said Sudha; "but what can we sell?"

"We'll put the apples back, and ask Mother", Shyam answered.

But when they got indoors and ran into Mother's room, she wasn't there.

As Sudha stood playing with the pretty silver things on Mother's dressing-table an idea came into her head.

"I know!" she cried. "We'll have a bazar, and sell *everything!*"

PLAYING AT BAZAAR.

"Oh, yes!" Shyam cried. "You can have a lady's stall, and sell brushes and combs and silver boxes, and shoes and lace caps, and things like that."

"Oh, yes!" cried Sudha, clapping her hands. "And you can sell razors and shaving-brushes, and soaps, and—and woolly dressing-gowns," she added, staring round.

Daddy's woolly dressing-gown was too big and too heavy to carry out into the garden, but they picked up all the other things they had thought of, and ran downstairs with them, and threw them in a heap on the lawn.

Shyam set out his shop at one end of the lawn, and Sudha arranged hers as far away from it as she could get.

Then Shyam called out, "I'm coming!" And he marched across to her.

"Good-Morning, Sir," said Sudha. "What can I show you to-day?"

"Well," said Shyam, "I want a present for my wife. What have you got?"

"I've got all sorts of things," said Sudha. "How do you like this silver mirror?"

"H'ma!" said Shyam. "It looks all right. How much is it?"

Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls enjoying the God's Out-of-doors, on an excussion.

"Three Rupees and Eight Annas," said Sudha, after she had thought a bit.

"Too dear!" said Shyam. "I want something that costs about Twelve Annas."

"How about these shoes?" asked Sudha, holding up a pair of scarlet leather shoes, trimmed with white fur.

"They'll do," said Shyam. "I think she'll like those Here's the money."

He counted out Twelve Annas and handed them over, and walked away.

Sudha jumped up.

★ ★ ★

A BRAIN BRIGHTENER.

A asked a gardener to give me some roses. He said, "Pluck as many as you can, but half the number of roses which you pluck would be mine."

"But you should return one rose from the number you get," said I.

I plucked a number of roses, fulfilled my agreement, yet took the same number of roses I had plucked. How many roses did I pluck?

Answer: Two Roses!

★ ★ ★

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI.

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Rasik F. Shah, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shrimati Vidyaben Motwani, of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, visited the Refugee Camps at Kurla, Chembur and Kalayan, with a view to starting Balkan-ji-Bari centres there.

You too, and as a matter of fact, everybody is most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and emolument forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and eclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc., from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21. Cheerio!

All Good Wishes your loving DADA.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Sister Jailbharti (left) and Brother Narayanbhai (right) of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari in the fancy dress costumes, and, Shatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children (centre) 'drinking' nature's nectar, on an outing.

Let us talk it over—

For a young man a job in Bombay always meant considerable credit in the matrimonial market. However, with deteriorating living conditions in the city, I thought this credit must have suffered a big landslide during recent years. How very mistaken I was in holding such a view became clear to me only when I learnt of the 'firm stand' a cousin had taken in respect of her marriage.

As the days of her graduation came nearer, the parents, relations and even acquaintances got busy (as it usually happens!) discussing a likely match for her. A sensible young woman that she was, no protests were made by her but when formal teas and dinners threatened to become a weekly feature, she made a solemn yet firm declaration of policy within the hearing of all concerned:

She would not fancy marrying a doctor or a lawyer. Neither was she insistent upon having a fat-salaried government official as a life partner. There was no objection if the prospective groom had a younger brother or sister to support. The young lady was equally confident of taking the in-laws in her stride.....

*

So far it was plain sailing. "She is indeed very sensible for a modern miss," some of the old folks said: Moreover, as the girl was smart and amiable, two or three desirable proposals were actually made to her, but she rejected them all with a tantalising consistency. And why for?—because none of the boys was employed in Bombay, nor even in a city like Poona, Nagpur or Bangalore!

Poor Papa and Mamma! They tried their utmost to reason it out with the daughter. They painted the blackest picture of life in Bombay with its rising cost of living, the servant problem and the enervating climate. As a last resort, she was reminded of the enforced bachelorhood of many newly-weds due to the scarcity of accommodation. But she was not to be swayed from her decision. Of course she jolly well knew that conditions were much the same in any other big city, yet she was no less enamoured of the charms of life in a city where one could join a club, form one's own social circle, engage in public activities, so on and so forth. Life in a village or on a small farm had for her all the horrors of solitary confinement!

Needless to say that some of us did try to appeal to her sense of patriotism and even reminded her of her zeal for social service. But it was of no avail whatever. She was frank enough to admit that she had no intentions of making social service a mission of her life. She loved the good things of life and meant to enjoy them to the full.

*

What on earth was she to do in a lonely village?—she argued. Raise a garden or keep poultry? Her accomplishments would be of no use when there were no people around who could appreciate them...

I am not narrating all this with a view to ridiculing the girl. After all, marriage is a personal affair and you cannot force a choice without unhappy results. Nevertheless I cannot but think of some other issues involved in a case like the present one. These days we hear and talk a lot about constructive work to be done in the several thousand villages in India. Educated young men such as teachers, doctors, social workers etc. are exhorted to settle down in rural areas but what if our educated girls continue to be prejudiced against the quiet, colourless, glamourless village life?

Our young men, even if they mean to be enterprising (by turning villagewards) will be faced with a serious handicap unless they choose to have a mate from among the less sophisticated maids a tendency which, I am afraid, is already showing itself.

Is it possible, one well may ask, to find a solution to this problem in the various schemes that are being proposed almost every other day for the conscription of student population in the Social Services? A short term of service in a village will initiate the youth of the nation in a way of life altogether different from theirs. And perhaps, it might also make them alive to the advantages of a life free from the strain and artificiality inherent in city life.

—Leela

Indigenous Beauty Aids

In the present age of advertisements, every day we are tempted to buy some new brand of hair lotion, face cream, skin tonic, nail polish etc. All of us cannot afford to have the costly stuff, so we go in for the cheaper ones and often not without having to repent it afterwards!

Why not then try some of the home-made and well-tried beauty recipes to enhance the appeal of your person? Most of them are so easy to make and that too at a ridiculously small price.

For long and silky hair: Take an ounce each of glycerine and Eau de Cologne; two ounces of honey and four of Rectified Spirit. Mix thoroughly well and put in a bottle. Apply to the hair daily before the hairdo.

Here is yet another and simpler one too. Keep ready equal quantities of "hirda," "behada" and "avalkathi" you can get these from your grocer. Mix pure til oil and water in equal proportion and keep the hirda, behada and avalkathi in this mixture for a week or so. Then boil the decoction on a slow fire until only a residue of oil is obtained. Allow to cool and bottle. Knead the scalp daily with the finger-tips dipped in the oil and apply a little to the tresses.

You look at a film star and crave to have the long and lustrous eyelashes that give such glamour to her looks. More often than not your idol's bow-shaped eyebrows are artificially treated. Of course you haven't the leisure to use the umpteen accessories she uses. Instead you may give a trial to the almond oil treatment.

Before retiring to bed wash your face with a good soap and warm water. Dry with a muslin cloth and then apply a bit of almond oil to the eyebrows and eyelashes. Take care the oil doesn't get into the eye; otherwise you'll end with a swollen eye!

SOVIET MOURNS LOSS OF ANDREI ZHDANOV

(Continued From Page 4)

tic features of a statesman of the Stalin school. In him we see an exceptionally responsive man armed with the strength of Lenin's and Stalin's teachings, an educator of the Bolshevik Party cadres, a statesman and leader.

There is not a worker in any branch of economy, science, culture or art who, if he had even once come in contact with Andrei Zhdanov, would not preserve throuhgout his life the memory of his individuality, clarity, his creative thoughts and ability to see in little things questions of general and state importance, something he had learnt from his many years of companionship with the great Stalin.

All who had the opportunity of hearing Zhdanov, of meeting and talking to him, noted his charm and admirable simplicity.

Regardless of where the party sent him, how hard and responsible task or work, Zhdanov was always and everywhere supreme in his loyalty to the cause of Lenin and Stalin, always struggling for the general line of the Party and always Stalin's true and loyal disciple and companion-in-arms.

Soldier's Death

Zhdanov died of heart failure in the prime of his life. Linking his fate with the Bolshevik Party in early boyhood, passing through years of struggle in the revolutionary underground, through fronts of the Civil War, through the exciting years of peace-time effort and grim experience of the Great Patriotic War, Andrei Zhdanov was always in the front ranks of the heroic army of the Soviet people building communism. He died like a soldier serving the cause he had devoted his life to until the last.

And now, in sorrowful hours, when the nation is taking leave of its great son, all Soviet people lower their banners, glorified by battle and peaceful exploits before the bright memory of Andrei Zhdanov, Stalin's loyal companion-in-arms.

At the ancient Kremlin wall burial ground of the glorious, flutter red battle standards—symbol of immortality of the cause Zhdanov had given his life for. In unceasing whirr of machines at the Soviet factories, in the steel tread of tractors on collective-farm fields, in unified beating of the hearts of our people, Zhdanov remains in the ranks of the living—living, striving towards COMMUNISM, one who can never be forgotten!

A New Industry In Hiroshima

From the atomised ruins of Hiroshima arises a new "Industry"—the commercialisation of the horrors of the most "famous" of Japan's 261 bomb-blasted cities.

For months past, the number of wooden shacks selling "atom bomb sgouvenirs" in the city, has been increasing. Guides have steered visitor through the rubble, finishing up at an "atom bomb teashop" for refreshments.

Reports "News Review," this commercialisation of the horrors of Hiroshima, became an organised business, with the blessng of Hiroshima's Mayor and the local Municipal Sight-Seeing Association.

Announcing the inauguration of municipal bus tours for tourists, the Japanese Travel Bureau stated that the route will include "the ten frimmest piles of atom rubbble" in Hiroshima. Buses will carry guide-firls who will give a running commentary during the journey.

One spot not likely to be included in this new industry is the tiny Ninoshima Island. Here recently, Japanese officials visiting the island to choose a site for a memorial to nearby Hiroshima, were met with the horrifying spectacle of 600 putrefying bodies of atom-bomb victims, which had lain there unburied for more than two years.

After the atom bomb fell on Hiroshima in August 1945, thousands of injured sought refuge on Ninoshima. There they died at the rate of 500-600 daily. Ninoshima became a great funeral pyre as the Japanese frantically attempted a mass cremation. When the fuel ran out, the bodies were buried, but as conditions deteriorated survivors abandoned the island leaving the bodies on the open beaches.

Profits from the sight-seeing tours of Hiroshima, will be used, it is stated, to promote further facilities for sight seeing tourists, which it is hoped will attract one million yearly to the world's foremost horror Exhibit.

THEY DIED THAT WE MIGHT BE FREE

(Continued From Page 5)

among the people of the Punjab. When he was asked whether he would have used the armoured cars if there was passage for them, he replied that he would have opened fire with the the machine-guns straight if they could have passage inside. General Dyer thought that he had done a merciful act in shooting innocent and unarmed people. "I thought it would do a jolly lot of good to the people," he said. On being asked why firing did not cease after the crowd had dispersed, he said "I thought it my duty to go on until it had fully dispersed." He further added, "I think it is quite possible that I could have dispersed them perhaps even without firing, but they would have all come back and laughed at me and I should have made what I considered a fool of myself." General Dyer admitted that his intention of going to the Bagh was to shoot the people down regardless of the fact whether violence was attempted or done by them or not.

Magnitude Of The Crime

The magnitude of General Dyer's crime may be judged from the fact that in all one-thousand-six-hundred-and-fifty rounds were fired and according to his own account three or four persons could have been killed or wounded by each bullet. The firing was directed to those points where the crowd was thickest. It is estimated that at least 1,000 persons were killed and 3 or 4 thousand wounded. When the ammunition was exhausted the General left the spot of the ghastly crime without a moment's thought for the thousands of persons including many small children who had been killed or wounded in the general massacre. Looking after the wounded he thought was medical and not a military matter and it was therefore not his job to attend to this aspect of the question. His job was only to kill and not to heal.

As the whole town was under the Curfew order, nobody could move out of the doors and it was therefore impossible to remove the wounded. People were crying with agony and pain with none to attend or even to quench their thirst. It was a frightful spectacle and the whole scene too horrible for description. Instead of removing the wounded the police men were busy in removing cash and valuables from the persons of the dead and the wounded.

The Jallianwala Bagh atrocities constitute the darkest blot and the most shameful event in the record of the British rule in India. Although the enlightened public opinion even in England condemned the action of General Dyer, he was not without supporters amongst his countrymen who presented him with 50 thousand pounds for having murdered in cold blood innocent, harmless, unarmed and non-violent people without even a warning to disperse. On the other hand the bullets were aimed on those who were trying to run out of the Bagh. The whole story is revolting and no Indian and perhaps no true Englishman can hear about these atracities without a feeling of horror and shame. Mr. Andrews described the story of this Khuni Bagh as "a cold and calculated massacre." In an editorial comment "India", a journal of London, wrote the following on December 1919 "For eight months the truth has been held back from the British people, but now at last they learn from the mouth of the man who did, namely, General Dyer, what was done to paralyse and terrorise Amritsar into submission and even after the orgies of cruelty of the last few years, England reels with the shock. The whole affair is strongly reminiscent of Waterloo whose centenary we must have been keeping a few weeks after a practical repetition of it. Even Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, was not permitted to know the whole truth because he made statements in the House of Commons which were at variance with real facts".

Hunter Committee

The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy overshadowed Indian politics and the country was shocked and stunned by this brutal murder of innocent people. The Government of India appointed a special Enquiry Committee which was presided over by Lord Hunter with four other British members and three Indian members. The Committee's report criticised and censured General Dyer's conduct in Jallianwala Bagh and the Government of India accepting its findings removed General Dyer from command and service in India. His punishment in India was considered quite inadequate. In England, on the other hand, the General was regarded as a galant soldier by a section of his countrymen. Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore made a vigorous protest to the Government of India for the actions of the Punjab Government and as a resentment he resigned his title of Knighthood conferred upon him some years ago by the British Government. Sir C. Sankaran Nair, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, also resigned as a protest against the Martial Law in the Punjab.

Jawaharlal's Conference

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru records the following in his Biography:—(Page 50).

"Towards the end of that year (1919) I travelled from Amritsar to Delhi by the night train. The compartment I entered was almost full, and all the berths, except one upper one, were occupied by sleeping passengers. I took the vacant upper berth. In the morning I discovered that all my fellow passengers were military officers. They conversed with each other in loud vioces which I could not help overhearing. One of them was holding forth in an aggresive and triumphant tone, and soon I discovered that he was Dwyer, the hero of Jallianwala Bagh, who was describing his Amritsar experience. He pointed out how he had the whole town at his mercy and he had felt like reducing the rebellious city to a heap of ashes, but he took pity on it and refrained. He was evidently coming back from Lahore after giving his evidence before the Hunter Committee of Inquiry. I was greatly shocked to hear his conversation and to observe his callous manner."

General Dyer escaped with mild censure at the hands of his countrymen but history has a strange way of retribution and many years after his heinous crime when most of the people had forgotten about it, a patriotic young man from the Punjab Udam Singh reminded the General of his crime and shot him down in a London meeting.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Planning without Architecture— Wanted a national style— Role of tradition in Architecture— Security for art in war— Art and artists in Saurashtra— Civic anomalies in Bombay— Album of Hebbar's paintings— Versatile musician comes to Bombay .

Independence has brought the subject of the urban and rural planning into greater prominence. The refugee problem, which is a disastrous sequel to the partition of the country, has raised the question of rehabilitation and reconstruction. The policy of industrialisation involves re-planning of some of the existing towns and perhaps the establishment of new ones. In order to meet the requirements of the day, the Central and Provincial Governments have taken to town-planning; and by this time various schemes of development have merged with the fascinating titles like master plans, greater urban areas and satellite towns.

Role Of Architect

The disposition of land into roads, squares, circles, crescents, parks, gardens and open spaces is an art by itself. The town-planner, who specialises in it, gives a coherent design— a lay out of a town according to requirements and within the limits of a specified area, but a lay-out—a bare surface alone does not make the town. It reveals its beauty and creative values only when the architect designs and builds the town on its basis. For obvious reasons, architecture cannot be divorced from town-planning.

India has taken recourse to town-planning for the purposes of her manifold constructional projects. She ought to exploit both town-planning an architecture fully and judiciously. A few instances will suffice to stress the magnitude and implications of the task which lies ahead of her. The Province of East Punjab needs a new capital, and the Government has already selected a site for it. The Government of Orissa has selected the historic town of Bhubaneshwar as its capital, and only the other day the decision to develop Kandla in Cutch as a major port on the west coast was announced

Province Of Architecture

On the other hand, the problem of housing demands an immediate solution. Towns like Bombay have been over-congested, because their pre-war capacity could not be increased all of a sudden. The refugees, who have already migrated from Pakistan and who are still pouring in cannot be left in camps for ever. Permanent settlements will have to be provided for them. The Central and Provincial Governments are fully alive to the urgency of the situation. In the midst of such pre-occupations, they are able to devote their attention also to master-plans and schemes of the development of urban areas—to designs on a bare land

Plans ranging from housing for refugees to satellite towns and the new capitals of Provincial Governments present architectural problems of no little importance. The surface planning is an essential ground-work. It is a design which should be organised into a town. Architecture gives designs of the various structures and imparts, to every locality, its distinctive character. No structure, however small it be, can remain outside the province of the art of architecture.

Every country which claims itself to be civilised, is expected to appreciate the values of architecture. The case of England will corroborate this statement. The architectural profession is going to mak its maximum contribution to the execution of the plans for the post-war reconstruction of London and other towns. "Architecture in England" by John Summerson published for the British Council in the series of "The Arts in Britain" is one of the evidence of the attempts made to evoke the interest of the people in their architectural problems. The author has made in it a brief survey of the architectural tradition and achievement of England.

Scanty Interest

Modern India seems to be least interested in a great art like architecture. The National Government has not yet announced its policy with respect to it or set up any standards for the guidance of the profession and departmental officials. Ministers, who have to deal with architecture, rarely express their views on it. The conference of Architects held at New Delhi on 11th December 1946 was one of such rare occasions. Mr. C. H. Bhabha, who was then in charge of Works, Mines and Power and who had presided over it, had made, in the course of his address some interesting observations like "Nor does India wish to import any foreign style of architecture. We must evolve our own new style of architecture which will be in keeping with ancient traditions and yet suit the needs of modern India."

But so far, the Central Government is not known to have taken initiative in the matter of the evolution of a new—national style of architecture. According to the blue-print of India's educational edifice, which was reviewed by the Minister of Education in the Parliament in March last, financial stringency has led to the postponement of the plan for the establishmtnt of a Central School of Indian Architecture and Regional Planning. It is not advisable to postpone the issue to the day when an architectural academy under the projected National Cultural Trust comes into existence, and to let constructional plans proceed in the absence of a definite architectural policy.

Values Of Tradition

The impression left by Mr. Bhabha's address has not yet faded. The concluding portion quoted above more or less found an each in the reference to "a style of architecture which is modern in scope and which is, moreover, national in spirit and distinctive in character" made by Professor S. S. Reuben in his presidential address at the general meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects held last month in Bombay. Professor Reuben also appealed to the architectural profession not to lose sight of art while planning better buildings.

In the search of an effective solution of the crucial problem of architecture, the march of the so-called modernism should be first arrested. The enormous appetite, developed by India under the foreign rule, for extraneous influences especially in the sphere of art was responsible for the importation of foreign styles of which the latest specimens are the Marine Drive monstrosities. The age-long and distinctive tradition of the country has, consequently, sustained a tremendous set-back, but it has not petered out. Professor Reuben ought to have advised the profession to think of the tradition also

The arguments, that modern architecture represents a universal style and that the world has now advanced to stage of "no-style" architecture are fallacious. They are significant of slave-mentality and aesthetic barrenness. Modern requirements and the nature of new materials have to be taken into consideration, but they do not make the repudiation of the tradition inevitable. The architectural style of India should be national in spirit. It should be distinctive of her genius and tradition. 'Monumentality' should moreover, be the aim of the designs of public buildings of importance.

Roerich Pact

Artistic and cultural treasures are esteemed as a precious heritage in times of peace. They should be regarded as inviolable during war; but the last war has shown that the civilised world has yet to kill the devil of vandalism—that art suffered tremendously through bombing and pillage. There are exceptions to bombardment and bombing. Artistic and cultural treasures should be included among them. They should be saved at any cost and left undisturbed even in the worst circumstances.

The security of artistic and cultural treasures during war is possible only on an international basis. It should be an exclusive article in an agreement which should be considered by very nation as binding upon itself. Such an agreement has emerged in the Roerich Pact which was promulgated by the late Professor Nicholas Roerich—an artist of international reputation. It has been ratified by twenty one nations including the United States of America. The Government of India has also approved of the Pact and has formed a committee for its purposes.

The Roerich Pact should not be treated merely on a political level and left as an agreement between the governments of various countries. Its message and significance should be conveyed to the masses by art and cultural institutions. The educational system should be planned in such a manner that "do not destroy art" would be one of the elementary lessons which children would learn in schools

Art In Saurashtra

Saurashtra is known for its architecture, sculpture, artistic cottage industries and also music and dance; but hitherto no attempts have been made to preserve and develop its art and cultural traditions and to offer encouragement to the communities of hereditary architects, sculptors and craftsmen. Relics of ancient art are found here and there A few images were reported to have been found only recently from the site of the Gandhi Keherthi Mandir at Porbandar. Excavations, if carried out systematically throughout the province, will reveal much valuable material

The popular Government of Saurashtra should establish an archaeological department and a central museum. It should, further, induce art-minded persons to form societies of art and also of music and dance. Such societies should encourage creative work on the basis of the traditions of Saurashtra. They should not function merely as agencies to propagate the trends of some existing schools in other parts of India.

Mere academic interest in the art and craft traditions will not lead to their revival. The Government of Saurashtra should offer patronage to the hereditary architects, sculptors and craftsmen. It should provide actual work to them. The Government should, moreover, retain in service musicians and bards who were engaged or patronised by some rulers.

Vagaries Of Advertisement

Show cases and stall board projections on streets have suddenly attracted the attention of the Municipality of Bombay; and the Corporation has decided to take departmental action for their removal. The reason assigned for this step is that such projections cause obstruction to traffic. The Corporation should as well remove human obstructions—hawkers from foot-walks and should reserve the latter for pedestrians.

GOSEVA'—From K. Hebbar's album of paintings

The Corporation will discover several anomalies, if it will aproach roads and streets from the angle of art and not merely of traffic. It should look at the frontages of some buildings and find out how they are disfigured by advertising porches erected in front of shops. Sign-boards and cinema posters fastened above kasha roofs over shops breed, behind them, mosquitoes and flies and cause nuisance to the occupants of adjoining flats or rooms. The Corporation should think of advertisement in terms or art and formulate a scheme for the display of show cases, sign-boards and cinema posters.

Hebbar's Art

"Go Seva" which is reproduced in these columns, is one of the paintings appearing in the album (Nalanda Publications) of paintings by Mr K. K. Hebbar. Mr. Hebbar is one of the leading and young artists of Bombay. He is well-known to the art world by his distinctive style and productive art. To his credit stand several awards won in exhibitions—the latest being the gold medal of the Bombay Art Society.

Mr. Hebbar's two paintings—"Kulu Dance" and "Cattle Mart", which are included in the album, were shown in the Royal Academy's Exhibition of Indian Art which was held at Burington House, London, a few months ago. All the paintings in the album are in their original colours and are beautifully reproduced. They are so selected as to trace the evolution of the art of Mr. Hebbar from the acadmic to model Indian painting and, thereby, to show it in its proper perspective. An enterprise like the publication of such an album by an Indian artist is highly commendable.

Vedi—A Versatile Musician

Bombay being a cosmopolitan city attracts artists, musicians and dancers from various provinces and states. One of the latest arrivals is a musician—Pandit Bhishmadev Vedi of Moradabad. Pandit Vedi is a versatile and capable musician. He sings, with equal freedom and alacrity, in all the styles of the Hindustani school of music and plays various instruments. In order to introduce him to the public, a function was organised by a few of his admirers including three musicians on Sunday August 29 at Laxmibaug Hall, Sandhurst Road.

In this function, Pandit Vedi gave a fine exposition of the technique of Alap, Dhruvapad, Khyal, Tappa and Thumari and was very much appreciated by the audience. He kept Pakhwaj for Dhruvapad and switched on to Tablas for Khyal and thus affirmed the principle that one who claims to be a musician should not be partial to any particular style of singing or, instrument. Pakhwaj is going out of use, because the musicians who sing with it and in the style to which it is essential are not many It is for musicians to prevent such instruments from going to museums. Pandit Vedi with his broad outlook, assiduity and ability to sing in all these styles, should find a warm reception in Bombay.

OUR DELHI LETTER *(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)*

PRO-NIZAM PROPAGANDISTS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

Hyderabad incident has over-shadowed everything. It is the talk of the town in the capital. It has been the biggest morale building tonic so far.

India's police action in Hyderabad has been resented by the out of office Tories in Britain, Lord Salisbury raised the question in the Lords during the week. I believe it was his father, who as the Prime Minister of Britain, had actually invaded Burma and had conquered it for the British nation on the plea that King Thebba was drinking to excess. The following is taken from the Cambridge History of India.

"The Governor-General sent envoys —Captain Symes, 1795, 1802; Captain Cox, 1797; Captain Caning, 1803 1809, 1811 to Burma. Though expensively equipped, they failed. English officers were accustomed to kneel unshod in the presence of Indian kings, but at Ava, they were expected to unshoe before entering the palace, and to prostrate themselves at gateways and spires; they were ignored for months and segregated on a scvengers' island. Symes did, indeed, obtain a treaty, but Burmese thought had not evolved such a concept; the king was above contractual obligations and anything he signed was revocable at will. An inland race who regarded Rangoon as a foreign garrison, the Burmese had no international relations, they never thought of sending an ambassador to England or knew its whereabouts, yet they rejected the envoys, saying that their king could receive only a ambassador from the king of England".

What did the Nizam do to even the British King's cousin, Lord Louis Mountbatten. who had invited him to New Delhi? The invitation was summarily rejected by the Nizam.

IF BRITISH WERE HERE

The "New Statesman and the Nation" recently wrote:—

"Had the British still been in India, and had the Nizam then worked in close concert with so blood thirsty a communal Fascist as Kasim Razvi and defied the Central Government, undoubtedly the Nizam would have been deposed, his Government brought to heel and order restored".

Lord Salisbury did not launch a protest when Lord Reading reaffirmed the doctrine of Paramountcy in those two famous letters to the Nizam.

There is another aspect of this issue. The Government of India is still the Government of the British King George VI. "The Nizam working in close concert with blood thirsty communal Fascist, Kasim Razvi" has been making active preparations for war by "the augmented strength of his forces, by organised fanaticism of Kasim Razvi's Storm Troopers, by gun-running by air from Pakistan and by the widespread social and racial conflict". In resisting the troops of the British King, the Nizam is waging war against King George VI. Hundreds have been hanged in the past for a similar offence.

Lord Salisbury is not interested in democracy and in peoples' right to rule themselves. His sole anxiety is for the Faithful Ally of the British. It is a matter of common knowledge that his clan had supported Hitler to the utmost and till it became physically impossible to support him. If he and his clan had their way, Hitler might have been ruling the Continent of Europe today.

India is always in the wrong with British Tories. India is in wrong in Kashmir, where Pakistan had invaded a peaceful neighbouring ruler. India is also in wrong over Hyderabad. New Delhi view is that the British Tories headed by Salisbury-Churchill unlimited would tease India out of the Commonwealth one day.

Opinion in New Delhi is that Nizam must go, root and branches for all all times to come. Lessons of history should not be ignored. In his generosity Prithviraj permitted Mohammed Gori to go back, after he had been utterly defeated. Prithviraj paid with his life for this folly. Napolean surrendered to British. He ended his days in St. Helena. In the first case, Prithviraj's dynasty was wiped out. In the second case, Britain became strong and ruled the major part of the world. In her dealings with men, destiny never closes her accounts. She never forgives a false step.

There is yet another aspect of the question A great deal is being made of the "international reactions". The question is whether world reaction bother Pakistan. Pakistan invaded Kashmir and her troops are fighting on Indian soil today, without perturbing her about of the International reactions. India has accepted "cease fire" proposals of the UNO Commission. Pakistan has rejected them. South Africa has flouted the UNO resolution with impunity.

Pakistan is trying to play her recently acquired role of protecting Musalmans even in Indian Union. Communication has passed between the two Dominions during the last two days, in the course of which Pakistan has expressed its deep anxiety for communal trouble. There should be no communal trouble if Pakistan has taken precautions on India's model.

There has been incitement to violence in Pakistan but none in India. The Government of India has firmly told Pakistan that Hyderabad is her affair, that police action in Hyderabad had been taken after all her efforts at peaceful solution of the problem had failed. Police action is solely directed to avoid communal trouble in Hyderabad and elsewhere in India. The Government have, however, taken full precautions to deal with communal trouble, should it flare up anywhere.

The United States Secretary of State George Marshall has also spoken. He has expressed the deep concern of his Government that fighting should have developed thus disrupting peaceful negotiations as means of settling dispute in Hyderabad. Why should his Government maintain her trusteeship over Pacific Islands, keep rigid military control over Japan assist Chiang Kai-Shek and provide aid to Europe was not however explained. U.S.A. could be safely entrenched in the Pacific Islands under grand dispensation, called Trusteeship to create safety zones for its own country. It is pouring money like water, in Europe and China to build defence against Soviet Russia This does not perturb George Marshall. If India, however, tries to liquidate a growing menace to her safety George Marshall loses his sleep because peaceful methods of negotiations had been abandoned in India. But for the Dollar Imperialism the world might have been a peaceful place. George Marshall should mind his own Negroes before he picks up holes in India's policy towards Hyderabad.

Obviously George Marshall has conviniently forgotten his own country's history. New Delhi has referred him to Lincoln's war on the South. This is what Lincoln is believed to have said:—

"If there is war, it will not be on the slave question. If the south is loyal to the Union, it can fight slave legislation by constitutional means and win its way, if it can. If is claims the right to secede, then to preserve this country from disruption, to maintain that right to which every State pledged itself when the Union was won for us by our fathers, war may be the only way. We would not break up the Union and you shall not. In your hands and not mine is the momentous issue of civil war".

Has India no right to preserve her Union, is the basic issue. Could she have left Hyderabad remain a nest of Pakistan's intrigues within her own territory, always pointing like a poisonous dagger at her own heart? Let George Marshall try the experiment in his own country.

Incidentally the Marshall outburst shows how ineffective India's diplomatic service had been. Obviously George Marshall had not been properly posted up. Desmond Young has done more effective propaganda than all the superbly fed Information Officers at India's Washington Embassy. It will, however, be of no use, if some one had suggested that the whole set up needed overhaul. It should be purged of ineffectives and inefficients.

"A well established maxim of war is not to do anything which your enemy wishes—and for the single reason that he does so wish", said Napolean. Liak Ali-Razvi have been banking on a communal flare up in India. India must, on no account, fall into the trap. Whatever the provocations may be, India, should never be excited communally. Peace in India and all out support to the Government are two imperative necessities of the victory over gunman's rule in Hyderabad. New Delhi is confident that India shall not fail her rulers.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from Page 3)

other column from C.P. border captured Jalna. Jalna is one of the oldest cities, being referred to in Ramayana. Sita is said to have resided here, and the city was originally known as Jankapur. During Akbar's reign, it became the home of Abul Fazal, the author of "Ain-i-Akbari" during the chronicler's exile from Akbar's court. Aurangazeb as the Viceroy of the Deccan took his headquarters at Jalna, which was the scene of severe fighting between the Moghuls and the Mahrathas. In 1803, the Mahrathas encamped at Jalna fort and the famous battle-field of Assaye is about 30 miles distant.

* * *

Another army operating from Nandgaon border captured Daulatabad and Aurangabad. Aurangabad is famous for Ellora and Ajanta caves. The caves of Ajanta, which date from 200 B.C. to 400 A.D., are internationally known and exhibit a remarkable combination of architecture, painting and sculpture, creations of Buddhist faith and fervour. Daulatabad is on the road to Ellora. The former name of the city was Devagir, and it was founded by the Yadava dynasty. In 1338, Mahommad Tughlak Shah transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagir and his unfortunate subjects had to migrate "en masse" to the new seat of government. From the cultural point of view, this army has done a great service to art in protecting these world monuments of architecture and frescoes from vandalism. One does not know whether the Razakars would have observed the Roerich Pact for the preservation of monuments in time of war.

* * *

The Razakars formed a political caucus, petted, pampered and propped up by the political auhtority in power. Now they have gone with the wind. The attitude of other political parties within th eState will have a great bearing on the pacification of Hyderabad, and it is worthwhile to analyse their stand and disposition.

* * *

The premier political party is the Hyderabad State Congress, which functioned as an "emigre" in Indian territory, thanks to Razakar terrorism. Though the office-bearers are outside the State limits, it is very much alive and kicking within the State through a net work of Kisan Dals and Gram Panchayats. As guerilla bands and saboteurs, and underground workers the State Congressmen have grappled with the Razakar forces and ex-exchanged hard blows with them. By civil disobedients movement and non-payment of taxes, they have paralysed the Nizam's authority, and over 250 villages under their control have declared themselves free republics and defied the Nizam. Now that the Indian army is inside the state on liberation mission, the State Congress leaders have called upon their workers to call off the direct action movement, cooperate with the military and restore peace and normalcy in liberated areas. Leaders who are outside the State are likely to go back to their homeland to consolidate their position for the plebiscite campaign. Now that jail delivery has been announced, Swami Ramanand Tirtha will be at the helm to shape the future of the party in the context of the new situation.

* * *

The other important group is the Communist party which has been mostly opportunist in its policy. This party's attitude was recently criticised by Pt. Nehru. The Communists are strong in Warrangal and Nalgonda districts. Their stronghold in Nalgonda is two talukas of Huzurnagar and Suriapet (recently captured by the Indian army) where they have dispossessed the Zamindars of their lands and distributed them among the peasants. Since the Razakar power is crumbling, they will reconsider their position and will probably play the role of left-wing critics of the Indian Union policy.

* * *

The disposition of popular political parties and the tumultuous welcome which Indian army received when they entered villages and town indicate that Razakars as a political force will be finished ere long. There is no chance for Guerilla warfare after the fall of Hyderabad, since the Razakars will not get any popular support. The flat and even terrain of Hyderabad State is hardly the ground for underground operations.

* * *

Internationally, Hyderabad has confounded our enemies. The British press gave vent to its spleen against us and played false prophets of communal trouble in India on our troops entering Hyderabad. Sardar Patel has paid an eloquent tribute both to Muslims and non-Muslims for their warm and unanimous support to Government in its Hyderabad campain. This communal amity should strengthen our Home front, otherwise our military victory will turn into political defeat. As Pt. Nehru observed, we should give no quarter to communalism. Hyderabad has brought about a united front among us which should once for all bury communal riots and internecine feuds. We cannot with any grace tolerate 'goondaism' at home and fight the Razakars in Hyderabad.

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BORN TO BE QUEEN

Amazing Career Of Mme. Pompadour Who Gatecrashed Politics And Patronised Arts

Early in the eighteenth century. Madeleine Poissons, a pretty woman of Paris, sat with her little girl of ten before a fortune-teller noted in the French city, and begged her to tell the child's future. The girl leaned forward eagerly in her chair and was thrilled to hear that one day she would be "almost a queen."

This was indeed a rash prophecy, and yet it was to come true, for the charming child, who scarcely understood the implications behind the fortune-teller's words, grew up to become Madame la Marquise de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV and the most powerful woman of her time. Writes M. Nettle in 'Every-body'

Born in 1721, she was the illegitimate daughter of Lenormand de Tournehem who held a position of great responsibility and dignity in the French Government. De Tournehem always showed the greatest affection for his little Antoinette, and when he died left her a considerable fortune, so that she was quite independent.

Though as frail and delicate as one of the Sevres porcelain statuettes which we owe to her generous patronage of the Arts, this exquisite girl hid behind her dainty exterior a will as indomitable as that of a strong man. Once she had become obsessed with an idea, nothing could shake her from her purpose.

When she was old enough to understand, her mother confided to Antoinette the plan she had formulated to make her the most sought-after woman in Paris, with the definite object of eventually becoming the king's mistress. From that time onwards her entire education was directed towards this end.

CHARMING BLUE

She had the finest professors in France to teach her music and elocution, while skilled artists encouraged her natural taste for painting. Above all, the passion to please was inculcated in the young girl until it became second nature. And she was the more irresistible because she knew exactly how to charm, being beautiful with a loveliness that was radiant and animated.

Her skin was delicately fair with the opalescence of a shell, and her smile revealed fascinating dimples in tiny cheeks. Her face was very mobile and full of expression.

In 1741, at the age of twenty, she married Lenormand d'Etioles, a nephew of her father and thus her own cousin. She did not love him for he was small and ugly, but he was a financier. The wife of this man would naturally be one step nearer the Court than little Mademoiselle Poissons!

Monsieur d'Etioles had a chateau situated near the forest of Senart where the King was wont to hunt, and she became the centre of a little court of her own. tripping her way through it in a gay, light-hearted manner; but behind her smiles was persistent purpose. Had she known the price she would be called upon to pay for realising her ambition, perhaps she would have hesitated.

She kept a sharp look-out for the Royal hunting expeditions, and soon her little carriage, driven by herself, could be seen among the crowds of hangers-on who followed the King's train. King Louis eventually saw her, whereupon she drove away quickly having aroused his interest. The next day she appeared again, even more charmingly elusive in blue, and the King was so captivated that he ordered all the game killed to be taken to her residence.

Alarmed at the turn events were taking, the Duchesse de Chateauroux—mistress to Louis at the time—persuaded him to go to the head of his armies, then fighting in the Wars of the Austrian Succession. For a time it seemed that the little schemer's plans had gone awry. But in 1744 the Duchess died of a mysterious illness and the King had once more to find a new mistress, for there was no doubt that he would find one.

In spite of many great inherent qualities, Louis suffered continually from apathy and boredom and constantly needed new entertainments. His poor, dull little wife, Marie Leczinska, daughter of the exiled King of Poland, could suggest nothing more exciting one day than killing flies on the window-pane!

In 1745 Madame Antoinette d'Etioles attended a ball in Paris, given to celebrate the marriage of the King's son, and she determined that at all costs she would bring herself firmly to the notice of the King this time. She hovered about, and when he arrived pirouetted around him, enticing him to follow. Nothing loth, he did so; and when he picked up a lace handkerchief that she had thrown coquettishly at his feet, she pretended to faint away prettily in his arms. By the time the ball was over they were on very good terms and the King saw Madame d'Etioles home to her mother's house.

Even now, however, Louis was so apathetic that he would probably have forgotten her had he not been continually reminded of her charms by his valet Binet—who was related by marriage to Madame d'Etioles and no doubt had an eye to the future. The King began to see her often under the cover of his visits to one of his ministers who lived opposite. It was not long before she became his mistress, but this was not enough. She was determined to adorn the Court and when the King had failed to visit her for some time, she took her courage in both hands.

CUP OF HAPPINESS

Rushing to Versailles in tears, she poured out an entirely fictitious story of her husband's brutal anger on his discovery of her relations with the King, and implored Louis' protection. Touched by her distress, the King had her installed in the palace, and a few months later she was legally separated from her husband. The King conferred upon her the title of Marquise de Pompadour, and some years later she became a duchess. To all outward appearances her cup of happiness was full, but her troubles were only starting, because from now on she lived under the continual strain of trying to retain Louis' interest, a strain which eventually led to her death. That lovely body and brilliant mind could surely have been put to nobler use.

Though her glowing personality seemed animated by love, she was in reality passionless. All she desired was wealth, position, and above all power, and Louis ruefully christened her 'The Statue of Snow.' She resolved to keep him to herself by supplying him with ever-varied entertainment, inventing one new and interesting amusement after another. She rushed the King about in a never-ending whirl of gaiety from chateau to chateau.

Madame de Pompadour had now become such a habit with Louis that her position seemed unassailable. From 1746, until her death in 1764, she was a despotic power in complete control of the state. Unfortunately, she is more remembered for her misdeeds than for her beneficial influence, and it is difficult to forget that the authority she wielded brought pride and extravagance in its train. She became insolent in her vanity. Perhaps this was fostered by the hostility of the nobles, who still regarded her as an upstart, and by the caricatures and lampoons which were published about her everywhere.

Her greatest 'triumph' came when the powerful Empress of Austria sent her a black lacquer writing-desk worth seventy-seven thousand francs as a proof of her friendship. This, combined with Madame de Pompadour's dislike of Frederick the Great of Prussia, brought about the 'Reversal of Alliances,' whereby France forsook her former ally and supported Austria in the Seven Years' War. It proved to be a disastrous move in the end, for France lost the Indies, Canada, certain small islands and Senegal in Africa to Britain.

Her policy was no more successful at home. She replaced efficient ministers with others of her own choice, nearly all of whom were incompetent and mediocre. Furthermore, any person who was unfortunate enough to incur her displeasure ran the great risk of finding himself imprisoned or exiled.

Her craving for power was so great that she interfered in too many things at once, and so was unable to concentrate on any one of them; and her extravagance was such, that during the time she was in power over sixty million francs were spent on her personal effects alone. She had her own secret police, and daily kept in touch with Janelle, the Post-master-General, in order to open and read any letters which seemed to her suspicious.

'ROAD OF REVOLT'

Small wonder that some forty years later the people showed their anger in one of the bloodiest upheavals the world has yet seen. Even in 1756 the rumblings of the approaching French Revolution were to be heard, for hatred of Madame de Pompadour had become so intense that the people of Paris rebelled, and an attempt was made on the King's life. Stones were thrown at her carriage and insults and abuse hurled at her by the mob, infuriated that this slight woman should have so much power over them. She and the King became so nervous that they did not dare cross Paris in normal fashion, so a new road was made for them from Versailles to Saint Denis. To this day it is known as the 'Road of Revolt.'

Now she was beginning to pay the price. She became ill and emaciated and racked by a terrible cough. Little remained of her beauty apart from her wonderful eyes. "My life is a battle." she was heard to sigh wearily. When her doctors told her that her end was near, she displayed calm indifference, as though death would be a happy release.

In her last days she showed defiant courage. Though almost suffocating, she had herself dressed in her finest clothes, her ghastly cheeks rouged, and—as a last act of power—went through the correspondence with Janelle. After a vain attempt at reconciliation with her husband, she died in April, 1764, in the Palace of Versailles, like a Princess of the Blood.

VOLTAIRE'S TRIBUTES

On the day of her funeral, a dreadful storm raged. King Louis stood bareheaded on his balcony watching the cortege wind its way sadly to the Church of the Capuchins in Paris. He appeared deeply moved and said, "That was all the honour I could pay her!"

Curiously enough, though she had been generally hated, the French people regretted her death. Perhaps they only remembered her loveliness, her elegance and her wit. Perhaps, above all, they remembered what she had done for Literature and the Arts, for it would be unfair if Madame Pompadour were remembered only for her misguided meddling in politics.

It is when we see her influence on the Arts and on Literature in eighteenth-century France that we see the real woman, with her sensitive love of beauty. She protected and encouraged writers, artists, poets, engravers and architects, many of whom, but for her kindness might never have seen their work recognised.

In spite of her seeming hardness, her heart was kind, for when old Crebillon the poet was dying of poverty and neglect, she rescued him and saw to it that he should never want again. And this when she herself was very ill.

Indeed, all those who left their mark on the artistic life of the century lost a great friend when their benefactress died. The great philosopher Voltaire echoed all their sentiments when he wrote: "Real men of letters and real philosophers have good reason to mourn Madame de Pompadour. She is in truth a great loss."

"I won't have you playing that thing outside my house."
"Righto, Sir. But if you want me to come in it's two bob an hour, mind."

Irate House Purchaser: "And the house is as damp as a pond. What advantage can you see about that?"
House Agent: "Well, there's no need to insure against fire."

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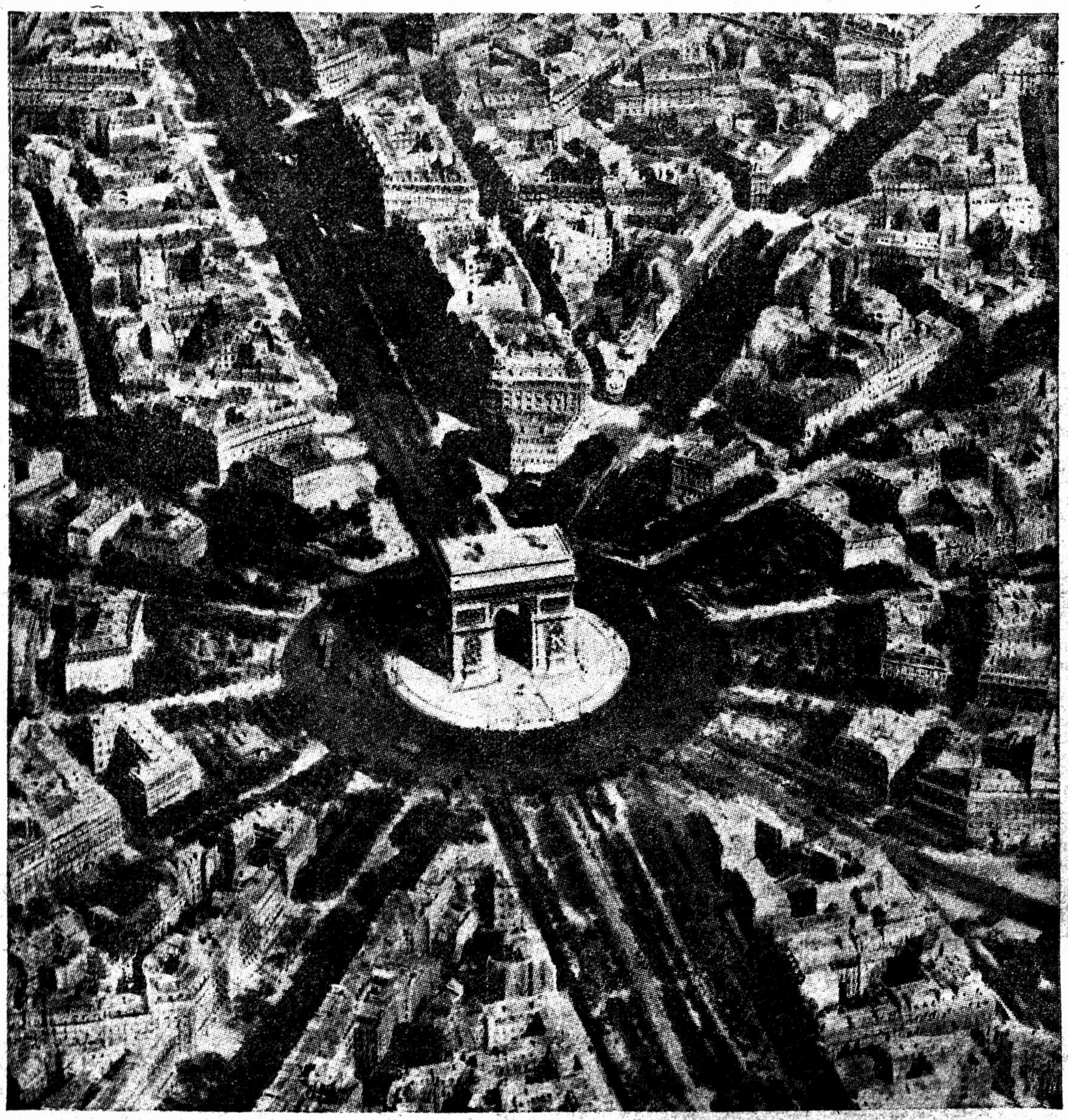
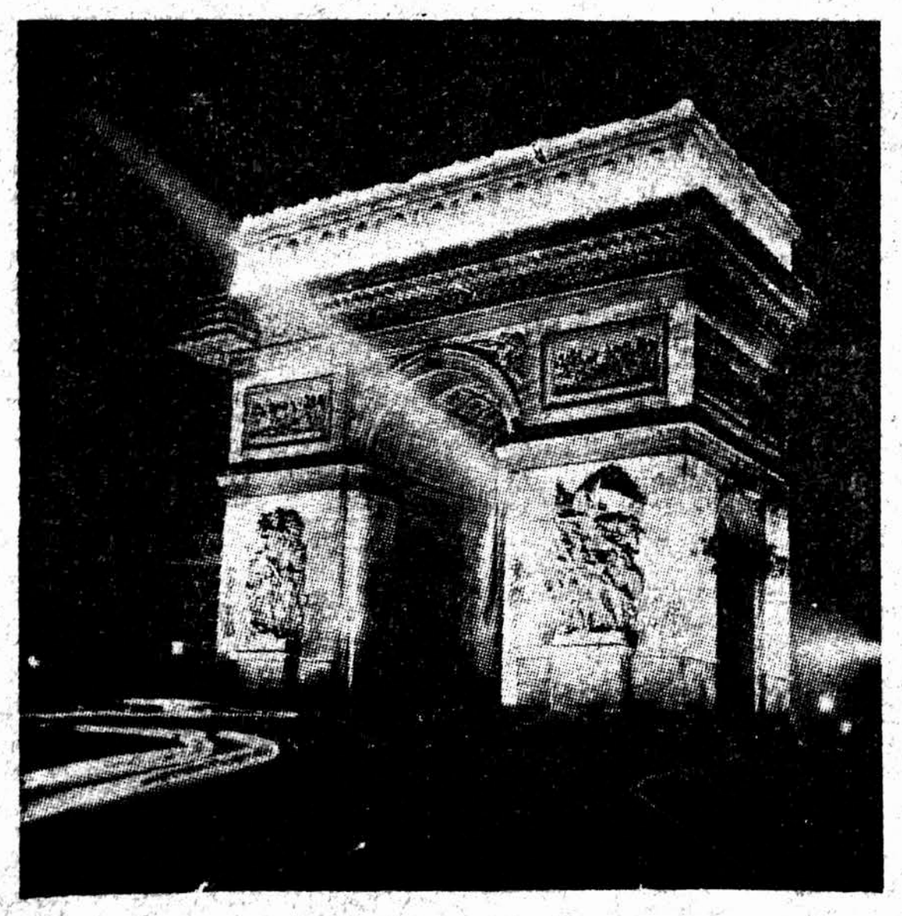
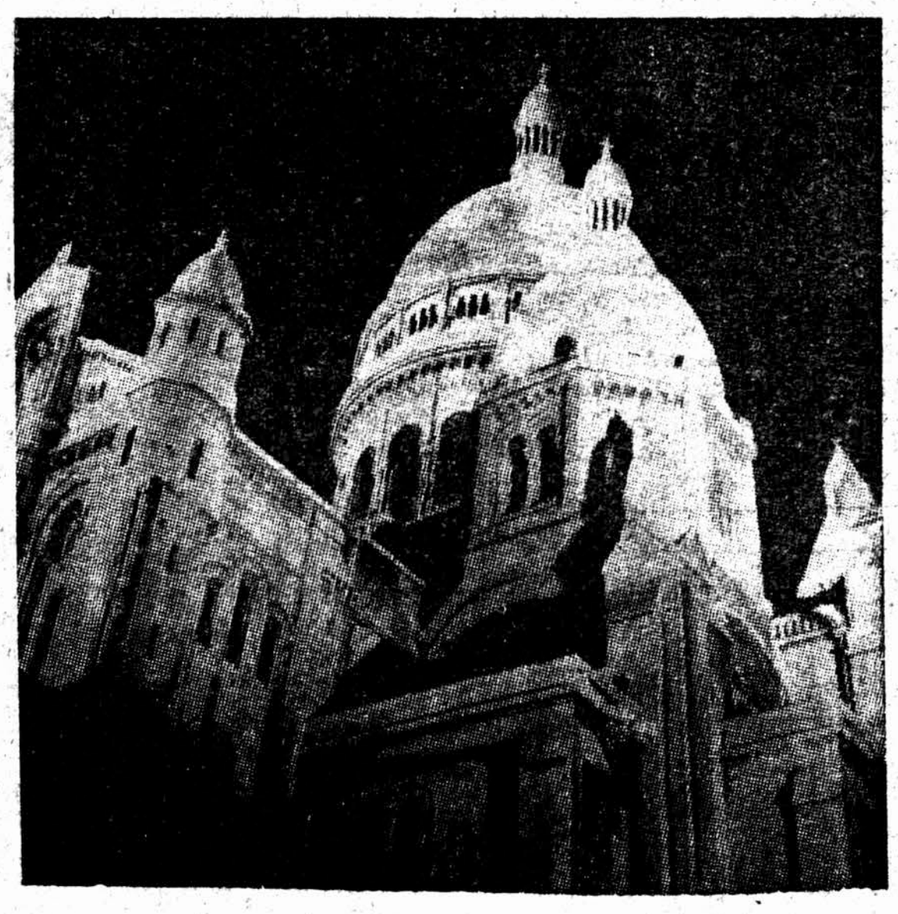
PANORAMA THAT IS PARIS



A bird's eye view of the Arc de Triomphe and the Palace de L'Etoile



Flood-lit glory of Arc de Triomphe.



Illumination of Church of Sacred Heart at Montmartre.

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